



# THE Gleichen Call



Year VII, No. 28

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Remember the auction sale of Burr & Yule next Saturday.

Mrs. Eudor Brosseau of Innisfail is visiting her parents in Gleichen.

Miss Lillian Moss returned Saturday from visiting her sister at Scottfield.

A new feature at the exhibition was a plate of apples grown at the Cluny Nurseries.

Frank Crockett returned Monday to Hann, having spent his holidays with his Gleichen relatives.

Mrs. Bulmer of Bassano spent a few days here last week the guest of Mrs. Chas. Mitchell.

C. Solberg of Claresholm arrived on Friday last to take up his duties with A. R. Yates, druggist.

The Gleichen public school opened on Monday with a fair attendance after two months vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Bartach and family have returned from their vacation at Banff and report having very much enjoyed themselves.

Gleichen should have a big exhibit at the International Irrigation Congress which is to be held in Calgary from Oct 5th to 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus McLeay are happy in the arrival of a boy at their home on Sunday night last, August 23rd. Mother and child are doing nicely.

Peter Owen, who has been teller in the Bank of Commerce here for the past few years has been transferred to the Edmonton branch, and left yesterday for there.

Chas. Mitchell furnished the music for the dance at Bassano last Friday. He was also engaged by Strathmore band to play during their day of sports last Wednesday.

D. B. Vanhorn accompanied by his wife and daughter motored over from Claresholm last week and spent a few days visiting among friends in this district. They returned home on Monday.

Messrs Bert Smith, A. E. Ellis and Mr. Gardner of Claresholm were here during the fair with a string of horses for the races and show ring. They left here for the fair at Medicine Hat where several races are filled in their class.

The band boys were ably assisted during their tag day by the voluntary help of Messdames Mitchell, Murray and Bulmer and the Misses Murry and Marshall. The sum donated by the people, while small, was gratefully received.

Mrs. F. A. and Miss Williams returned to Gleichen after an absence of about six months, during which time they visited England, Germany, Italy, France and other countries. Mrs. Williams says she is pleased to be home and that she likes Alberta better than all the countries she visited.

## The Latest War Bulletins

Special from Calgary Herald:

Aug. 26.—Another raid made on Antwerp by Zeppelin Airship last night but measures taken by garrison caused it to retreat. Fighting still continues on the French Belgian frontier and will probably for many days. Reported that all German troops have left Brussel and that Belgians will re-occupy immediately. Out of 300,000 Austrians engaged in the battle of Drina 150,000 were killed, 20,000 wounded and 15,000 taken prisoners. Fresh Russian victories reported against both Germany and Austria. They are said to occupy the whole eastern and southern half of Prussia and still continue to advance. All Americans in Italy advised to return home while communication is possible.

## Queenstown Locals

Frank Kallen is drilling a well for Milo Munroe.

It is reported that the Misses Brown intend to go to the front as nurses.

Threshing is scheduled to start on Monday east of the lake. Mr. Peterson will begin operations on that date.

The Queenstown Farmers Union will meet in the Pioneer School on Saturday evening, August 29th and in the Queenstown School Saturday evening, Sept. 20th.

Bob Ross, Tommy Jones and a few more cowboys, working for Hardwick Bros. and at other ranches out here, are reported to be on their way to the war.

John L. Ebbie returned from Chicago last week to help harvest his big wheat crop. Mr. Ebbie will return to Chicago again after the harvest is over and spend the winter going to college.

Work on the telephone line that is to connect Queenstown with civilization, is progressing fast. Already poles and wires are stretched across the reserve from Cluny to Aagards store while another line is being erected along the road running east and west two miles south of the reserve towards the Major district.

The harvest is practically over, most of the grain has been cut and the balance will no doubt be finished this week. This has been the earliest harvest here on record, some grain was out the last week of July. Owing to the droughty summer the crops are rather spotted. There are some very fine fields that promise a good yield and some very poor ones that had to be cut with the mower. Still as a whole Queenstown is much better off than many other districts in Southern Alberta according to reports. This is perhaps due to so much of the land being summer fallowed here and perhaps also due to the fact our subsoil has a wonderful capacity of retaining the little rain that falls in some seasons. For during the past two years, with scanty rainfall, it has been proven that on well prepared summer fallow, where efforts have been made to hold all the water, fairly good crops can be raised even though very little rain falls during the growing of the crops.

## SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

ENTRIES IN ALL CLASSES WERE GOOD CROWD ENJOYED EXHIBITS

## GRAINS AND GRASSES SHOWED UP STRONG

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Gleichen-District Agricultural Association came to a successful close on Friday, August 21st, and despite the pessimistic feeling of some faint hearted ones the management of the exhibition deserve great credit for the successful manner in which the fair was handled at a time when the whole country is suffering from various causes.

While the number of exhibits in some departments were below that of other years, the quality made up for the lack of quantity and all things considered it was not far below previous shows of this kind.

In the live stock ring fine specimens of horseflesh were shown, but the number of breeds shown was very small and seemed to show a lack of interest taken in this department. The reason for this we are not in a position to state but we are aware of the fact that there was room for improvement in the number of breeds exhibited.

The cattle were fine specimens of their kind and were shown to advantage, as were the sheep and hogs.

The poultry display while not as good as some years, was fairly well filled, some fine birds being on display. This branch of the farming industry cannot be too strongly looked after and more interest taken in raising good birds will prove to be both pleasant and profitable.

The roots and vegetables shown were of very good quality. Ripe tomatoes were shown and a few crab apples had a place on the board.

In Grains and Grasses one could find the very best. The specimens were far and away above par and gave one an idea of the possibilities of this district even under adverse conditions. Wheat with 80 kernels to the head was the display of one exhibitor and but for the fact that the sample sheaf was not up to the rules of entry, being too small around—it would no doubt have been awarded a ribbon. The 1st and 2nd prize was awarded to exhibits that would stand the test anywhere. Barley and oats were of the finest quality.

In the Home Cooking department the display was first class. Many fine samples of the pastry art being shown to advantage. The Ladies deserve special credit for the interest they took in preparing such a display.

The Ladies Work department presented to admiring eyes a display larger and better than any year previous and was one to excite favorable comment in a town many times the size of Gleichen. Here one was able to see samples of needle work in all its branches; painting on silk, satin and plush, bead work, drawn work and many other dainty things so dear to the hearts of our ladies.

School and Educational Work offered a good exhibit, making it plainly evident that talent is not lacking among the scholars in the Gleichen district.

The Gleichen band played on both days although it was thought at one time they would be unable to do so. Being public spirited they decided to put on a tag day and give the visitors a treat. Their efforts were greatly appreciated.

On the first day of the fair the Cluny base ball team came up to take a fall out of the local club but the fates decreed otherwise. The game was fast from the opening pitch to the last swing of the bat. The core, while it shows a decided victory for the home team, does not show how close the game really was. Errors were few and far between. The strong hitting of the locals was the main feature of the game. Several two and three baggers were marked up to their credit and the home run lined out by Stumpf in the fifth inning, with the bases full and two men down, gave them a lead the Cluny boys could not overtake. In the next inning the visitors tried to duplicate the play made by the locals and succeeded in getting the bases full but the pitcher for the locals tightened up and left them high and dry. Two scores in the fourth inning was all the package contained for the visitors, while the local team drew two in the second, one in the fourth and four in the fifth, a total of seven. Of the seven runs, Peck drew three, Allan two, J. McArthur one and Stumpf circled the bases with a non-stop ticket.

The attendance during the first day was much better than expected, but was largely increased Thursday afternoon when the racing started in. As usual the Indian races were exciting, interesting and fast, but our scribe has not yet learned sufficient of the Blackfoot language to give the name of the winners.

In the free-for-all the race did not fill but it was agreed to run for a purse and the first heat was a close one, John Lyons' horse leading until the wire was nearly reached when Bert Smith took the heat. In the second heat Bert Smith was told by the Judge to drive his horse out which he did and distanced Lyons' horse and then some.

The five-eighth mile was an exceptionally good race. Bassano Boy started with a good lead, but bolted the track owing to having been taken from the track at this point on several occasions when on work out

runs. It is thought that had he stayed on the track a new record for time would have been made. C. M. Ireland won with J.C. Dickson making it a close finish, L. Flath and A. E. Ellis following in very close. The mile dash was won by J. C. Dickson with "W.V. Brumby," C. M. Ireland's "Senator Warner" making a close second. J.H. Riley's "Little Jack" got away to a bad start but continued to gain all the way and reached the wire ahead of L. Flath's Bassano Boy.

In the 14:3 and under pony race J. H. Riley's "Little Jack" was handicapped by about 50 feet but in spite of the fact was leading at the quarter and won easily from Kenneth McPhee and Jimmy Service. The relay race did not fill.

J.H. Riley's "Little Jack" won the half-mile for half bred horses in a splendid race with J.C. Dickson's "Cricket" second, running against A. E. Ellis' "Cyclone" and Dickson's "Nose Paint."

## Moss-Telford Nuptials

The marriage of Mr. John W. Moss and Miss Ethel Telford was duly solemnized at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Mr. Grandier. The happy young couple were the recipients of many handsome presents and the call joins their many friends in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Moss a long, happy and useful life. That evening the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Telford, gave a dance in honor of the happy couple at their farm home west of Cluny, which was attended by a big crowd of friends and very much enjoyed.

Gleichenites had a chance to show their patriotism to the departing soldier boys last Friday night when the two trains, bearing the volunteers from the surrounding districts passed through here bound for the front. The band was there to help make a noise but when the cheering started the band could not be heard. Everyone seemed to be carried away by the spirit of the occasion. The entire population of Gleichen crowded around the station and the full length of the train which made a brief stop. The soldiers were not allowed to leave the coaches but they made themselves heard through the windows.

## Hay Contracts To Let

We have several thousand acres of Hay to cut and bale at once, and we want tenders for this work from parties who have Mowers, Stackers, Rakes, Balers and Teams for freighting.

Write

James C. Boyle

507 New Burns Building, Calgary

## A STORY OF NELSON.

The Presence of Mind of the Great English Admiral.

Captain Mahan relates the following anecdote concerning Lord Nelson's letter proposing a truce to the crown prince of Denmark, dispatched in the midst of hostilities:

The decks being cleared of all partitions fore and aft and all ordinary conveniences removed, Nelson wrote in full view of all on the deck where he was, at the casing of the rudder head standing, and as he wrote an officer standing by took a copy. The original, in his own hand, was put into an envelope and sealed, with his arms. The officer was about to use a wafer, but Nelson said:

"No; send for sealing wax and candle." Some delay followed owing to the man's having had his head taken off by a ball. "Send another messenger for the wax," said the admiral when informed of this, and when the wafers were again suggested he simply reiterated the order.

A large quantity of wax was used and extreme care taken that the impression of the seal should be perfect. Colonel Stewart asked:

"Why under so hot a fire and after so lamentable an accident have you attached so much importance to a circumstance apparently trifling?" "Had I made use of a wafer," replied Nelson, "the wafer would have been still wet when the letter was presented to the crown prince. He would have inferred that the letter was sent off in a hurry and that we had some pressing reasons for being in a hurry. The wax told no tales."

He Didn't Like Pledges.

Judge Martin Grover of Troy, N. Y., was at one time approached by a young citizen who wished to be nominated to the state assembly. The shrewd old judge had certain doubts about him, which he expressed somewhat freely, and yet he was willing to afford him a trial. He therefore addressed the aspirant in this way:

"Young man, if you will give me your word that you won't steal when you go to Albany I'll see what kin be done about sendin' you there."

"Judge Grover," replied the young man, drawing himself up with great dignity, "I go to Albany unpledged or I don't go at all."

Small Tacks. How is this for a stunt? The center of the tack industry used to be Brama grove, a town in Worcestershire, England, where all work was done by hand. It was a common feat for experts to forge 1,000 to 1,200 tacks so small as to fill the barrel of an ordinary goose quill, their weight being only about twenty grains.

A Glittering Bargain. "Yes," said the prospective investor to the Billville real estate man, "your terms at \$2 an acre are very reasonable. Is there any gold in the land?" The agent looked around as if to assure himself that no one was listening; then he leaned over and whispered: "It's mostly gold."

## HARDWICK BROTHERS

P.O. Box 180, GLEICHEN  
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

Left ribs L left ribs A right ribs  
499 left ribs R left ribs

Horses branded: D right ribs

## Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MIN.	MAX.
Aug. 19.....	43	78
20.....	45	77
21.....	50	78
22.....	63	72
23.....	42	60
24.....	46	67
25.....	44	65

## MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

PIANO FOR SALE—At a bargain Heintzman Piano in A1 condition. Apply to W. M. McKenzie Gleichen. 23

BANFF—Furnished cottage to rent, 5 rooms, electric light. Apply box 14 Gleichen. 25

FOR SALE—10 power magnifier binoculars or field glasses in black leather upholstered case with shoulder strap complete. In first class condition \$12 takes it. Apply to Geo. W. Evans, Gleichen.

GOOD COOK—Wants work while threshing. Mrs. Anna Dythe, Box 33, Calgary. 21

RUNNING with my horses one bay gelding or ridgling aged. Branded N left shoulder. One brown pony aged, looks like old saddle pony, branded 7H left shoulder. John Clark, Jr., Box 32, Gleichen, Alta. 23

ESTRAY—Dark bay colt, no brand, about 3 months old, has been on our property about five weeks. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying cost. Apply to Anderson & Nelson, Standard. 19tf

LOST—On the road between McPhee's and the Payne ranch a blue serge coat made by the Continental Clothing Co. Finder can return same to Gleichen Hotel and receive reward. 22

FOR SALE—A 7 room house on 8th Ave., Gleichen, fenced, with good well stable and chicken house. Will sell reasonable. Apply to John J. Robinson, Gleichen, Box 66. 19tf

FOR SALE—Registered Birkshires, both sexes. Look for exhibit at Gleichen Exhibition. F. Daw. 19tf

WANTED—Intelligent boy to learn the printing trade. Good opportunity to learn all branches. Apply CALL.

STRAYED—From S.22, T.19 R.8 one bay mare 4 years old, white strip on face heavy in foal and branded <> on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age branded 63 monogram, on left shoulder. \$30 reward for information leading to recovery of same. Riley A. Bishop, Langdon, Alta. 26tf

EOR SALE—Talusse Geese. Apply J. L. Barger. 18tf

LOST—Man's Brown Frize Overcoat with shaggy lining, on June 11th, between Vulcan and Gleichen, believed to be between the hill on the south side of Bow river bridge and this town. Return to S. A. Hall, Gleichen, and receive reward. 14tf

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or hogs branded as follows: W2 on left ribs or left hip, or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1st, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1914. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P.O., Alta. 23

REGISTERED Greyhounds. Parents imported. Puppies for sale \$10 and \$5. Parents fastest and best killing coyote hounds in Alberta. C. F. Bruce, Cluny. 18tf

PRIMO SEED FLAX, 8RD prize Provincial Seed Fair, the best flax to grow, ripens in 10 to 14 days before common flax. Heavy yields, 20 bushels per acre being obtained. Cleaned ready for seedling, \$1.50 per bushel, extra for bags. — F. A. Williams, Gleichen. 2tf

## Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern .....	95
2 Northern .....	92
3 Northern .....	88
4 Northern .....	81
5 Northern .....	77
6 Northern .....	74
Feed .....	69
2 C.W. Oats .....	38½
Ex. 1 Feed Oats .....	36½
Malting Barley .....	47½
3 Barley .....	44½
4 Barley .....	42½
Feed .....	40½
1 Nor West Flax .....	\$1.19
2 Can West .....	1.16
3 .....	.99



## CLARK'S

### SOUPS

Highly concentrated; one tin suffices a small family. Purest and best ingredients. Order today.



**CHATEAU BRAND**  
CONCENTRATED SOUPS

## GOLD WATCH FREE.

A neighborhood generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our beautiful Ladies' Long, Curved, or Round, Gold, or Silver, watches. We will give you a beautiful watch and a gold chain. The watch is guaranteed five years, and we will take care of any repairs. See offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and share these beautiful watches. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents today and get a Free Watch. You will be pleased. WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 14), 20, Cornwallis Road, London, E.C., England.

## CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

## MRS. WINSLOW'S

### SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

**The Sale of the Bible**

It will be interesting to note that the Bible is the best seller, not only in Christian lands, but in heathen countries. The best seller among the Moslems of Malaysia is the Bible. The total sale, in 1913 in that field was 161,818. In Java alone 54,562 copies of the Bible were sold, of which number ninety-eight per cent was purchased by Mohammedans. This number was considerably more than double the number sold to those people two years ago. In spite of the fact that the staff of colporteurs last year was nineteen, as against twenty-three the previous year, the sales were only 9,900, less than in 1912.

**A Bottle of Glue**

The family bottle of glue generally becomes a great nuisance and of little use after it has been opened for a few days. It becomes hardened and impossible to use. It may be softened by heat or by adding a teaspoonful of more of vinegar to the bottle, and allowing it to stand for a few minutes. If the bottle can be kept in a warm place all of the time it will stay soft as long as there is any left.

**Orville Wright**, apropos of his new safety appliance for aeroplanes, said at a dinner at Dayton:

In a short time now there will be no more aeroplane accidents. In a short time there will be no more aeroplane jokes, either.

"I heard a new joke yesterday. A young woman rushed into an insurance office and cried:

"One life policy, quick! My husband's biplane's falling!"

Mr. Nurich (reading)—Saltillo was taken without a battle.

Mrs. Nurich (it isn't often those women give up without a struggle)—Buffalo Express.

"What is this kleptomaniac I read so much about in the papers. Is it watching?"

"No, it is taking."

## Delays Sometimes Expensive

Business or social engagement—just a few minutes for lunch—can't wait for service. What can be had quickly?

## Post Toasties

with fresh berries or fruit and cream. They will be served immediately, they are nourishing and taste mighty good, too.

Sold by Grocers

Everywhere!

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1013

## FARMING NEEDS MANAGEMENT

Labor and Capital Must be Fully Employed—Low Cost of Production

Farm management is the application of business principles to farming. A farm enterprise must be organized for the purpose of securing the greatest continuous profits. It is not enough to raise good crops or to secure a large animal production; these must be produced economically. This is accomplished only when capital and labor are so adjusted to existing conditions that maximum yields are obtained at the lowest cost. Every department must be well organized and must be co-ordinated with the others. Labor must be fully employed, capital must be properly utilized, both quantity and quality of products must be secured, and the products must be wisely marketed.

In the days of our fathers the farm provided almost everything needed by the family. The few things not raised on the farm were received in trade from the village store. Very little money was required or handled by the farmer. The measure of his success was his ability to produce his own food and clothing rather than his ability to organize his business and buy and sell. Since machinery has been introduced in the factory and on the farm, money has become necessary for the farmer. No longer can he raise or trade all he needs. He must sell his products and buy most of his requirements. All these changes mean the farmer of today, in order to be successful, must be a business man. He not only produces, but he sells and buys. The kind of business ability needed is not alone that of the trader, but also that of the executive, who can organize the farm into a successful enterprise. A little horse in the barn is often a greater source of loss than a bad deal in horses. Failure is caused by poor management as well as by poor crops. The successful farmer must consider and plan his work ahead of time. He must have a plan for stormy days as well as a plan for field work. He must foresee most things that are about to go wrong, and prevent them from going wrong.

We must not assume, however, that all farmers are ignorant and unbusinesslike. Some of them are the fathers and brothers of our captains of industry, and are as efficient in their condition as the city man is in his. The farmer is, however, slower in changing his methods and in adapting himself and his farm to meet new conditions and requirements as they arise. The more the farmer thinks and the more his brawn is intelligently directed by his brain, the greater will be the resultant satisfaction and success.

**A Pill That Lightens Life.**—The man who is a victim of indigestion, the translocation of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man Parmenter's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

**Preservation of Eggs**

Preserve only absolutely fresh eggs; stale eggs will not keep in any preservative.

Have your preservative ready to receive the fresh eggs as you get them.

If you are in doubt as to the freshness of the eggs, candle them, or see whether they sink when placed in a dish of clear water. If an egg sinks it is reasonably fresh.

Do not preserve dirty eggs or eggs that have been washed. Dirty eggs will not keep because the shell has been moistened; and dirty eggs will become tainted in flavor.

Do not use the same liquid preservative more than one year.

Fertile eggs are better than sterile eggs for preserving.

Do not leave eggs in the preservative longer than one year.

Rinse the eggs with water, after removing them from the preservative.

Eggs that are in good condition when removed from water glass solution will usually remain good for two weeks.

Water glass eggs are practically as good as fresh eggs for all cooking purposes. If it is desired to boil them, prick a small hole through the large end of the shell before placing them in the water. The pores of the shell have been sealed by the water glass solution, and without the pinhole the expanding air within the shell would burst it.

The absent course of the table d'hôte was being served. "What is this leathery stuff?" demanded the corpulent diner.

"That, sir, is fillet of sole," replied the waiter.

"Take it away," said the corpulent diner, "and see if you can't get me a nice tender piece of the upper, with the buttons removed."—Catholic Register.

"Say, have you forgotten that you owe me a hundred francs?"

"No, not yet; give me time."—Polo Field.

Mr. Axe—So you were at the Swallow's 5 o'clock tea. What did you have?

Mrs. Axe—A good appetite when I got home, my dear.—Boston Transcript.

Father—"I got a number of sealed proposals at my office today."

Daughter—"Oh, papa, were any of them for me?"

The experiment is now being tried of having a ship flash its name on a big electric sign instead of hiding it in little gilded letters on the bow and stern. A liner running between Holland and South America—the Gelvia—has its name in letters five feet high on a sign twenty-two feet long, carried between its smokestacks. By day the name shows white, but at night it flashes in red lights on the port side and in green lights on the starboard side.

Responsibility alone drives man to tell and brings out his best gifts. Newell Dwight Hillis.

## THE SOBER SOLDIERS

Temperance in the Armies of European Countries

There has been much talk recently in Canada about the temperance rule in force in the training camps of the militia force.

Only a short time ago, it was brought home to the Tsar of Russia and his advisers that in the past excessive quantities of drink have been consumed by the Russian army with the result that an order was published in St. Petersburg dealing in the most drastic way with the drinking evil among the soldiers. In the attempt to stamp out drunkenness, officers are forbidden to drink vodka in camp, on manoeuvres or while on duty with their men; and not only this, but they are ordered to discourage drinking among the men as much as possible, and themselves to set an example of sobriety. The rule for the private soldier is even stricter. Vodka is to be absolutely forbidden at all times, and the most stringent measures are to be adopted to prevent the Russian Tommy Atkins from indulging in his favorite drink.

So strict a surveillance is to be exercised over them that no man who is known to be addicted to drink is to be allowed to receive any money from home without the express permission of his commanding officer. The rules are certainly extremely stringent; but, granted the necessity for them, the authorities are very wisely determined upon doing their best to provide the men with sufficiently varied interests in life to make them less inclined to feel the deprivation caused by this wholesale total abstinence pledge.

Commanding officers are to do their best to improve the lives of the men under them, the introduction of games, the promotion of libraries and the giving facilities for the study of foreign languages being specially recommended.

Soldiers will watch with interest the results of the Tsar's experiment. Compulsion is a thing that is distasteful to most people, especially compulsion along a particular moral path; and it may be true that the order of the Tsar may lead to an enormous amount of secret drinking. At the same time, the probable result will be that in the Russian army drunkenness, instead of being a manly secret, will be regarded as a secret vice, and at the best a breach of good form.

Thanks very largely to Lord Roberts' temperance crusade, drunkenness has been in the British army daily growing in disfavor, so much so that one might spend weeks in a large garrison without ever seeing a drunken soldier. In spite of the insults which some people are ever ready to heap on the head of the British soldier, the British army is probably the soberest army in Europe.

Both in the officers' mess and in the barrack-room the man who drinks to excess sins against the unwritten law, and is told so in terms that are unmistakable. It is not only in the army that a marked change has been seen of recent years in this direction. The whole attitude of society towards the question of intemperance has completely changed.

The man who would drink himself to slumber beneath his host's mahogany would today be treated with scant consideration.—Montreal Star.

## The Valiant Eagle

The eagle has been used as a device on royal banners from very remote times. It was the ensign of the ancient kings of Persia and of Babylon. The Romans adopted various other figures on their camp standards, but Marcus made the eagle the chief ensign of the legions, and to the subdivision assigned various other figures. Constantine was the first emperor to introduce the two-headed eagle as a royal or national device. It was his that his empire had two heads or kings, but was nevertheless one body or empire. The two-headed eagle is now used to signify a double empire. Austria claims to be the successor of the Caesars, of Rome, and also of Charlemagne, and the one head represents the eastern and the other the western empire. Russia also has a double-headed eagle, having added that of Poland to her own.—London Standard.

## Advice From Mark Twain

There is a gem in a letter from Mark Twain to W. M. Clemens, who wanted some advice:

"How can I advise another man wisely? out of such capital as a life filled with mistakes? Advise him how to avoid the like? No, for opportunities to make the same mistakes do not happen to any two men. Your own experiences may possibly teach you, but another man's can't. I do not know anything for a person to do but just peg along, doing the things that offer and regretting them the next day. It is my way and everybody's."—New York Mail.

## Out of Her Head

The teacher in one of the public schools encourages her pupils to offer suggestions when one of them is at the blackboard and needs help. She believes that this is better than appealing to the teacher.

The class was studying the division of decimals. The teacher had taught her pupils that when they had a sum in division, it is sometimes necessary to add ciphers on the right of the decimal point to carry the process out far enough. The little girl at the board wished to divide 20 by 5.5 and she did not know how to proceed.

"The teacher says to put some noughts after the twenty?" spoke up one of the class.

"Where does the teacher get this noughts?" asked the girl who was doing the dividing.

"Out of her head," spoke up the informant, with no thought of the hidden meaning of the words.

Both Mr. Tesla and Dr. Pederson, believe in the possibility of the wireless transmission of power. The power we get from the sun amounts to four and a half million horse power per square mile on a clear day—a fact quoted as evidence that large amounts of power can be transmitted over enormous distances by means of ether waves.

## GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the most fatal ailments of childhood and during the hot summer months thousands of little lives are lost by its ravages. The best way to guard against it is to give the baby an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets never fail to regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, thus preventing cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and all other stomach and bowel complaints. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## The Kindly Queen Mother

A pretty incident seen the other day proved once again the hold Queen Alexandra has on the hearts of the people generally and showed something of the reason. A very old gentleman who had never seen the Queen Mother was at a dog show in London which was to be attended by Her Majesty. His anxiety to see her was great, and he seated himself in hopes she would pass that way. He had almost given up hope, and was meditating taking his departure, when two ladies quietly dressed in black passed by where he was sitting. One of them with a kindly smile picked up the old man's walking stick, which had fallen on the ground, and passed on. Someone near by informed the delighted veteran that the gracious lady who had done him this service was none other than Queen Alexandra herself. It was a proud moment for the old man, who left protesting that as long as he lived the walking stick should remain his most treasured possession.

## Clinical

The eminent physician—still young and a bachelor—stood on the rustic bridge over the babbling brook just there made a cool brown pool. He leaned upon the handrail. By his side, also leaning on the handrail, stood a girl in the most artificial early summer-time garb. Her eyes were bent on the clear water below. Suddenly she looked up, gave her companion a swift glance, and then looked demurely down again.

"What would you do, doctor," she murmured, "if my heart lay at the bottom of that brook?"

"I should hasten to congratulate you," replied the doctor crisply, "upon the admirable fashion in which you had rallied from the operation."

"Yes," said Brown, "I have a wonderful dog. Only this morning, when I came down to breakfast, after a sleepless night, and forgot to give him his usual tit-bit, he went out into the garden, pulled up a bunch of flowers and laid them at my feet."

"And what were they?" inquired his friend.

"Forget-me-nots," answered Brown, as he hurriedly left the room.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.00.

## MOISE DEROSCE.

Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

## Base Ingratitude

A benevolent old gentleman was walking in the park when he found some of his friends arrested him.

"What is the matter, my child?" he asked.

"Boo, hoo, hoo! I've lost my penny!" cried the little girl.

The benevolent old gentleman drew a penny from his pocket, and, extending it, he said with a beautiful smile:

"Here's your penny, my dear child. And now stop crying."

The little girl, instead of thanking the benevolent old gentleman, gratefully snatched her foot and said with scornfully flashing eyes:

"Oh, you wicked old man, you had my penny all the time!"

## Escaping Much

"I dictate my novels to a stenographer," stated the eminent novelist. "She types 'um and' sends 'em to the publisher. It's a great thing for me." "Saves you much labor, eh?" "It isn't that. I don't have to read the books; that's what tickles me."—Seattle Post-Intelligence.

## All Light

"What is light?" queried the teacher of the juvenile class.

"Nearly everything we buy from our grocer, papa says," replied the small boy at the foot.—Chicago News.

"Should a man really go down on his knees before a woman these days?"

"It all depends. Seems to be considered the correct thing in shoe store circles."—Kansas City Journal.

## Where Was Will?

A drill sergeant was drilling a recruit squad in the use of the rifle. All went smoothly until blank cartridges were distributed. The recruits were instructed to load their pieces and stand at ready. The sergeant gave the command: "Fire at will!" Private Lunn was puzzled. He lowered his gun.

"Which one is Will?" he asked.

"I called, Mrs. Jims, to take my conge."

"Well, you won't get it, for we never had nothing like that of yours here."—Baltimore American.

## Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothe Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c, 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

An Eye Test Card for All Eyes that Need Care

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago.

## The Fears of the Poor

The same words do not mean the same thing to them and to us. "Safety"—that is a thing we rarely think of, except when we travel. In our homes we lock our children into soft white beds, bolt doors and windows, and with a comfortable thought in the background of Providence, our good men, and the police, sleep with no thought of fear.

I know of mothers who have to lock their little children into their tenement rooms when they go to work for the day. Others have told me that they have to hurry home, after washing, for fear their little girls will get home first, from school, in terror lest they fall into the hands of one of the low drunken lodgers in the place. There are mothers who tremble when an ambulance or a patrol wagon rumbles by, and who hide their little ones under the ragged coverlet when the noise of heavy feet on the stairs tells that a carousal is over or a fight is on. And if the daughter steals in later, of the street, they are thankful that she comes in at all.

"But the lowest types, not having our sensibilities, cannot suffer so keenly," people say.

If they have not our refined anguish, neither have they our higher consolations. Superstition shadows the poor with countless fears, as we find at every turn. Some writers dwell strongly on the paralyzing terror of want, the fear that the Wolf will actually end them. Do they fear it, too, those half brothers of Romulus, who have known only that same shaggy foster mother? Or do they think of her as Hood's seamstress thought of Death—"I hardly fear his terrible shape, it seems no like my own." The higher types do show this fear, with an equal dread of the almshouse. The thought of a pauper burial preys upon them, too. Some of them will take us to a little battered trunk, and show us, folded away, the clean sheets, the coarse shroud, and the small sum of money saved, though they starve as they "can be put away right."—Albion Fellows Bacon in The Survey.

## Birds as Musicians

The real musicians are the birds, and it is interesting to know that the young fledglings, in some cases at least, have regular singing lessons from the mother. A wren whose nest was in a box near a country house was watched by the family as she patiently instructed her little ones. Placing herself on one side of the opening, and in front of her pupils, she first sang her entire song very distinctly. One little fluttermore opened its mouth and tried to follow her, but after a few notes its voice gave out and it lost the time. Mamma wren immediately took up the melody at that point and sang it through as clearly as possible, when the youngster tried it again and finished triumphantly.

Then the mother sang again, and another nestling followed her, breaking down as the first had done, and beginning afresh. Sometimes there were three or four failures before the tune was carried through, but the wren always began where the little one broke down and sang to the end. These singing lessons lasted for some time, and several of them were given every day.

## Chewing Gum

Canada has not been afflicted with the gum chewing habit to anything like the extent visible among our neighbors. Judging from external evidence, it is decidedly on the wane in Toronto, and the spectacle of rows of individuals of both sexes, whose jaws are working regularly and with almost mechanical precision, is never seen these days. In the United States, however, the taste for gum leads to the sale of 300,000,000 packages annually, each containing five or more pieces. These are a statistical field, placed end to end would extend 7,192 miles, or nearly 2½ times round the world. It stretched out to the dimensions of a thread one-sixtieth of an inch in diameter this elastic and indestructible substance would extend a distance of 497,875 miles, or from the earth to the moon, encircle the satellite three times, and reach home yet again. People are accustomed to talk with awe of the vast amount of energy contained in Niagara Falls, but if the physical energy developed in chewing those 300,000,000 packages of gum were reducible to foot pounds and applied to machinery, the great cataract would not be in it with the human jaw worker.

## Identified by Dog

A little curly haired dog, by his grief, led to the identification of a Cleveland woman who died in an ambulance en route to a hospital after she had collapsed from heart disease in a restaurant.

He had accompanied her and was sitting expectantly beside her chair when she fell from it dying. Jumping up he tried to lick her hands. Then the animal endeavored to follow the ambulance, but was distanced and turned back, whimpering.

A policeman followed the dog to Chester avenue and found the home of the woman who had died who later was identified solely through the faithfulness of her dog.

"You will admit that two and two makes four."

"Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "but if you're dealing with millions you ought to make two and two produce a very much larger total than four."

## Identifying Spaghetti

Pat Maher bought a grocery store. Though he knew nothing about groceries, he would not admit his ignorance.

One morning a lady came in and asked for a package of spaghetti. Pat had never heard of it before. He looked all around, but could see nothing thus labelled.

"Spaghetti, spaghetti!" he murmured, scratching his head. "Sure an I had 'ut in me hand a minut' ago. Would ye know ut if ye saw it?"—Lippincott's.

"What does Algernon call his motor boat?"

"Depends on how the engine is working."

## REPEATING RIFLES

### High Power

### Solid Breech Hammerless Safe

THE things that distinguish Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles from all others of their class are certain fundamental refinements invented and used exclusively by the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

The famous Remington-UMC Slide Action features Six Shot Hammerless; 22 inch Ordnance Steel Barrel; patented quick-adjustable Straight Bar Rear Sight and new design Copper Head Front Sight; Chambered for 25 Rem., 30 Rem., and 32 Rem. cartridges.

Look for the dealer who displays the Red Seal Mark of Remington-UMC. He has these Remington-UMC Rifles in stock now, or he can get them for you.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., Windsor, Ontario

## Mount Etna Gives Ice as Well as Fire

Mount Etna can be kind as well as cruel. For half the year the great mountain is covered with snow, and supplies of coolness are drawn from this source in summer by the half baked inhabitants of the plains below. A curious discovery arising out of the extreme heat of 1828 being made on the slopes of the mountain for an additional supply of snow, it was found that a huge field of ice had been blanketed by lava in some remote age and thus prevented from melting. It was suggested—by an eminent geologist of the time that the ice had been formed from a mass of drift snow, afterward covered by an enormous thickness of lava, the heat of which was kept from the snow by an intervening layer of volcanic sand.

**Stop the Cough.**—Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will allay the inflammation and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it, and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

## Doors For Pets

Opening and shutting doors for household pets can be done away with by giving the cat and dog a door for themselves, such a door, perhaps, is most practicable in the summer, when screen doors are in use. A low in the corner of a screen door cut a small swinging section or flap, strapped from the top, so that puss or the dog can let themselves in or out by pushing against it. After the entrance or exit of the animal the little door swings back into place.

**Hicks—Trying to be a good fellow** has sent many a man to the bad.

**Wicks—True!** And many a man has lost his own health from too frequently drinking other people's.—Boston Transcript.

## Things Men Hate to Do

To go shopping with women.  
To sit for a portrait.  
To carry home bundles.  
To tell the boys "I can't tonight."  
To wheel the baby carriage.  
To seem to be thoughtful.  
To kiss his wife or mother in public.—New York Mail.

## Old Lady—Does your horse ever shy at muzzers?

Cabby—Lor' bless yer, no, lady; he didn't even shy when railway trains fust come in.—Pearson's Weekly.

"If my hens get into your garden, why don't you shoot them out?"

"I'll do more than shoot them out, I'll boot their owner."

## Concrete Fence Posts Last Forever

THEY never rot away in the ground. They stand the hardest knocks and never have to be replaced, for they are practically everlasting. They are easily and cheaply made and are the most satisfactory of all fence posts.

## Concrete Drain Tile Cannot Decay

Concrete drains do not decay and are cheaper, because they do not crumble and stop up drains, hence they need no digging up or relaying.

Let us send you this free book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." It shows you how to make concrete fence posts and will save you many dollars when doing other building 'round the farm.

Farmer's Information Bureau  
Canada Cement Company Limited  
505 Herald Building, Montreal



## CENSUS IS TAKEN OF POPULATION IN NORTH

CHARACTER AND HABITS OF LIFE IN THE NORTHERN WILDS OF CANADA

Some interesting facts are gleaned from the census bulletin relative to Canada's farthest North Population—How Eskimo Hunters Are Cheated.

According to a census bulletin giving some details of Canada's farthest north population, there are some six hundred Eskimos in Ungava. On the east coast of Hudson Bay, and on the west coast in the Churchill district the total population is given as 1,588, of whom 1,360 are Eskimos, 180 Indians, 27 half-breeds and 22 whites.

Some interesting information is given as to the character and habits of life of the Dominion's population in the northern wilds. Speaking of the Eskimos on the east coast of Hudson Bay, Rev. R. J. Renison, Archdeacon of Monrovia, who took the census, says:

"Of six hundred Eskimos thought to be living in the east coast of Hudson Bay, 541 names were obtained. The names are stated to be thoroughly reliable, but the ages would be pure guess work.

"In calling most of them pagans it must be remembered that they are so in name only, since all of them have their religious books, and practically everyone of the age of ten can read them. Heathen practices are a thing of the past. The majority of the people live in the most squalid conditions, through the failure of the deer, which long ago were numerous along the east coast of Hudson Bay."

The report of Mr. Courtlandt Starnes, commissioner of customs at Fort Churchill, and local superintendent of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, covered the western shore of Hudson Bay from Fort Churchill to the northern extremity of Melville Peninsula. Mr. Starnes divided the work into three parts, and appointed an enumerator for each. Some of the work was done on trails covered heavily with snow, and with the temperature never above 40 degrees below zero.

Sgt. Hayter reported that the people in this district had no idea whatever of their age, and they knew nothing of our divisions of time. They are sometimes polygamists, sometimes polyandrists. They are fond of children, but change them about, adopting some or giving their own away, according to convenience, so that it was hard to reckon by families.

Mr. Fabien Vanasse, historiographer of the Canadian government steamship Arctic, under Captain Bernier, was appointed to take the census of Baffin Island, and took in addition the census of Kikloket, or Port Burwell, on the south side of Hudson Straits. His report contains the following interesting remarks as to conditions amongst the Eskimos:

"The yearly value of the hunt for each Eskimo hunter is placed at \$800 or \$1,000 on the premises. If this for-faken one of civilization were living in the proximity of our competitive markets, he knew the value of the products of the hunt, if he was more concerned about the future, he might live in comfort, in spite of all the inconveniences he has to suffer from the inhospitable climate where God has placed him. But, unfortunately, the Eskimo has no idea of the economic values he holds in his hands after his slaughter of ten or twenty polar bears, his capture of 25 or 30 and sometimes 100 foxes, of eight to ten wolves, of hundreds of large salmon, each weighing between twenty or thirty pounds, and which he throws to the dogs. Besides this, he is obviously cheated each year by the skimmers of the sea, who visit him to collect his furs. At the trading centres he exchanges for a few pounds of flour or tobacco, a few quarts of molasses, pipes, matches and some yards of shawl, even the goods, his alibi for the greater economic value. Generally speaking, the Eskimo does not attain a very advanced age. Some have been met, however, aged from 50 to 65 years. The average length of life of this little people is from 35 to 40 years."

**Pensions for Widows**  
A sweeping pension system for widows left with the support of children was the recommendation brought in by the commission of inquiry appointed last winter in New York.

The report of the committee pointed out the inestimable service to the state performed by widows who keep their families intact and bring them up in law-abiding discipline. Mothers forced to work cannot do this, and as a result New York alone in supporting 5,000 necessarily neglected children.

It is said that while enormous sums from private and public charities have failed to touch even the fringe of the problem of the working widow as it is at present stand, but \$500,000 would be needed to enable poor, but worthy, widows to live in comfort in their own homes.

**Lady Survivor of Lucknow**  
The death is announced at Edinburgh in her 85th year, of Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, who was one of the few remaining lady survivors of the siege of Lucknow. At the time of the siege, Mrs. Anderson's husband, Dr. Thomas Anderson, was a medical officer in India, and was stationed at Delhi. Mrs. Anderson was on a visit to Lucknow when the mutiny broke out and she remained in the beleaguered city for nine months, and she used to recall that she was present in the talkhanna, or cellar, to which Europeans went to escape the heat, immediately underneath the room to which Sir Henry Lawrence was taken when the distinguished general died.

**Cold Storage Eggs**  
Canada Imported 13,000,000 dozen eggs in one year. Of the total imports British Columbia took five and a half million dozen.

## RAILWAY FIRE PROTECTION

Companies Now Energetic in Protective Measures—Settlers' Slash Responsible for Many Fires

According to the fire inspection department of the board of railway commissioners, the railways throughout the country are doing very much better this year in the matter of fire protection than they have ever done before. There has been closer compliance with the requirements of the board, and a far greater degree of co-operation between the various agencies interested in fire prevention.

In particular, the railways are co-operating with the fire protective organizations of the Dominion and provincial governments. The situation has also been greatly improved by the increase in number and strength of lumbermen's cooperative fire protective associations of which there are now two in the province of Quebec, protecting a total of nearly 14,000,000 acres.

In the past railways have always been regarded as one of the principal causes of forest fire destruction. This situation is now being rapidly changed, due to the increasing care given this matter under the requirements of the railway commission. The fire hazard is being reduced by the expenditure of large sums by railway companies in disposing of inflammable debris on rights of way. Great care is taken to keep the spark arresters on locomotives in good order.

Through the more dangerous sections, special fire patrols are maintained, and everywhere railway employees have received special instructions regarding the reporting and extinguishing of fires in the vicinity of the track.

Reports received by the chief fire inspector of the board indicate that, to a very much greater extent than in previous years, the fires in the vicinity of the railways have been adequately handled by the railway employees and that most of the serious fires reported as occurring in May originated at a distance from the railways, frequently as a result of settlers' slash-jurning operations.—C. L. in Conservation.

**Reducing Strength of Permanent Units**  
The present strength of two units of the permanent force, the engineer corps and army service corps, is to be reduced by the minister of militia. The numbers of both units as at present constituted are considered too large, and it is intended to reduce them to a workable size. The Canadian army service corps is now one-third as great numerically as that for the whole British army, in spite of the great disparity of the Canadian and British forces.

These units were constituted in their present strength two years ago. The minister of militia has always contended that they might with advantage be reduced and considers the present a good time to do so. This does not mean, however, that the officers and men whose services are dispensed with as far as these two units are concerned, will be out of positions, since according to military law they must be given an opportunity to transfer to other corps.

The present strength of the army service corps is about 150 and of the engineering corps about 300.

**Color No Guide to Foxes**  
An interesting incident mentioned by the explorer Low in one of his reports is to the effect that on the Moose river, in Ungava, in 1887, he found a fox litter containing seven kits, of which two were red, three were black, and two remaining two, black and silver, thus showing that color of foxes no more constitutes varieties than does the difference of color in a litter of kittens of the domestic cat.

Northern Ungava produces the interesting white or Arctic fox, which exists in no other part of the province of Quebec. In fact it has been rarely taken south of Lake Michikamau or Nicholson, except along the coast line of Hudson Bay, where specimens have been seen nearly as far south as James Bay. The blue fox is much less abundant than the white, with which it is often found.

Single furs from some of these animals have produced over \$2,000 each, and choice live foxes of Ungava quality are easily worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each.

**Electric Snow**  
A weird account of his experience on the vast unknown Antarctic continent during his expedition of 1911, was given the other day by Dr. Mawson to the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society. He described the landing of the base party on Arelle Land, immediately south of Australia. This stretch of territory proved to be the windiest on earth.

Stones were whirled in the air, anything not buried in the snow was blown down by the tempest. Fortunately the hut in which they lived was drifted over to such an extent that only a small portion of its roof showed above the surface.

The drifting snow became charged with electricity, and at night all pointed objects and often the clothes, nose and finger-tips glowed with a pale blue electric discharge.

**A SILENT WORLD**  
Predicts a Great Future for the Use of Rubber in Street Paving and Public Buildings

Sir Henry Blake drew a picture of a coming silent world in presiding at the rubber congress at the Agricultural Hall, London, recently. He looked confidently to the substitution of rubber for wood in street paving and also anticipated rubber flooring for churches and public and private buildings on such a scale as would absorb all the rubber which could be produced either by nature or art.

The world's production of rubber in 1913 was 108,000 tons, as against 55,400 tons in 1908.

**Insects Destroy Crops**  
Injurious insects inflict a yearly loss to crops, forest etc., of the United States amounting to \$800,000,000.

## SHOALS OF HERRING WASTED

Neglected Opportunities in Pacific Coast Fisheries—Openings in Canning Industry

Notwithstanding the fact that the fisheries business has made rapid progress in British Columbia in recent years, and now constitutes one of the most important branches of industry in the province, there are still excellent opportunities for building up a profitable trade in canning certain kinds of fish. It is the opinion of those who are familiar with conditions that scarcely a beginning has been made in commercially exploiting the many varieties of fish which abound in these waters. vast shoals of herring run for months every year in the hundreds of bays and inlets along the thousands miles of British Columbia's sheltered seacoast. They feed in shoals in Nanaimo, Pender and Prince Rupert harbors, Quatsino Sound, and many other harbors and bays, from the Fraser river to the Alaskan boundary. Every year thousands of tons of herring are swept in by the tides to be left stranded and dying on the shores of a hundred bays. This is a great waste of material and opportunity which ought to be taken and has been taken into account by those who are interested in the fisheries industry.

The interest in the British Columbia fishing industry has so far been centred almost entirely in salmon packing, and there is no lack of capital and enterprise in that particular branch, which has been the source of the neglect of other important features of the business. The season of the salmon run is short, and the canneries are closed down during most of the year, while herring can be taken all the year round along the entire coast, although the heavy run is during the winter months. This would enable the factories to continue operations throughout the year and would obviate, to a large extent, the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of hands to handle the business during the high season in the salmon-canning industry.

**IMMIGRATION ACT REVISION**

No Adequate Penalty For Those Who Brought to Canada Unfortunate Hindus

The Canadian Immigration act is to be revised at the next session of parliament. Passed several years ago and conferring upon the department very extensive powers, it has been deficient in several points. The fundamental theory is that a country should have the right to determine what people should come as immigrants and those who should be rejected. In the case of the Hindus, for example, there is no adequate penalty for those who brought to Canada these unfortunate people. The owners of the vessel may be responsible but they live over in Japan and to get them may involve all kinds of bother and possible international complications. Another point arises, also out of the fact that the ship owners maintain that they merely hired the ship to Gurdit Singh and his people, and were not responsible for inaugurating the excursion.

It is proposed to amend the law so that in addition to the penalties upon the owners it will be categorically provided that the ship itself shall be sold. There are a number of other points in regard to which the law is to be stiffened.

**DISPLAYING WHALE BONES**

Dominion Fisheries Are Preparing a Skeleton of Animal Forty-five Feet Long

In a yard at the corner of Queen and O'Connor streets in Ottawa there is the most remarkable looking wash hanging out on a clothes-line that the capital ever saw. It consists of the bones of a whale. Nearby are the huge fins called by whalers the front feet of the cet monster, and the big vertebrae bones are strung together on an iron water pipe. The yard adjoins the building of the Dominion Fisheries exhibit, the whale lately displayed itself in the waters of the North Atlantic. It was forty-five feet long, while it will be the measurement of the skeleton when it is put together and mounted. The work will take all summer.

**NO STANDARD RAILWAY FENCE**

Dominion Commission Decide Not to Recommend Any—Differences Existing at Present

That it would be inadvisable for the Dominion railway commission to prescribe any standard fence for the railways is the recommendation issued by A. I. Cartwright, under the order of the commissioners.

The engineering department of the board had drawn attention to the fact that the different railway companies use different fences. For example, the Grand Trunk Pacific uses a five-wire fence with a board on top; the Grand Trunk railway uses a ten-wire fence; the Canadian Pacific uses a five-wire fence to stop horses and a cable only, and a seven-wire fence on smooth or level ground, with the bottom wire six inches from the ground, while the Canadian Northern uses a seven-wire fence.

**Germany's Population Grows**

Germany will have 80,000,000 inhabitants in 1930, twice its population when the empire was founded in 1871, according to an estimate based on vital statistics for the empire for 1912. The non-Prussian states have come to the rescue with 2,000 more births than in 1911, offsetting the decrease of 3,042 in births in Prussia, on which such gloomy assumptions of Germany's stagnation in population were based when the Prussian statistics were published last.

Lord Seymour has been appointed head of the remount department. Recently a tract of land was reserved in Alberta for the breeding of half-bred horses suitable for army remounts. On these horses the war office and the Canadian militia will have a first call at a price not to exceed \$250. Lord Seymour owns a farm near Toronto and was a trooper in the Strathcona horse during the Boer war.

**Queer Anomaly**  
The peculiar anomaly in the Quebec law which permits a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife, but does not allow a woman to marry the brother of her dead husband was settled in a decision given the other day in Montreal by Justice Demers of the superior court. Mrs. Joseph Groulx, nee Virginia Bradley, sued her husband for separation. During the hearing of the case it developed that the defendant is her second husband and a brother of her first. The judge ruled that she could not obtain separation; that she was not the legal wife of the defendant and that her marriage should be considered null and void, being contrary to the civil code in Quebec.

## YUKON RAILWAY TO FOLLOW NEW LINES

WILL BE STARTED AS SOON AS G.T.P. AND C.N.R. ARE COMPLETED

Will Open Up a Vast Territory in Northern British Columbia and Southern Yukon—From Vancouver to Behring Sea by Rail.

Railway communication between Northern British Columbia, the Yukon and Alaska will inevitably follow the completion of the Canadian Northern Pacific and the operations of the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, in the opinion of Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon, who was interviewed in Vancouver recently.

"The next great railway to be constructed in Canada," he predicts "will be from a point on the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia through the northern part of the province and the Yukon to connect with the system which is to be built by the United States government in Alaska. This will open up a vast territory in North British Columbia and Southern Yukon and give railway communication from Sydney, C.B., to the boundary line of the Yukon on the 141st meridian, west, making it possible to take a train in Vancouver and ride to the shores of the Behring Sea. This will make an empire tributary to the cities of British Columbia, and have no doubt that the greatest amount this trade will come to Vancouver."

"This is not a visionary project," Dr. Thompson added. "Hon. Franklin K. Lane, secretary of state at Washington, has signified his willingness to construct a bridge of the Alaska system to the Yukon boundary, and Sir Richard McBride, I understand, very willing to have his government co-operate with the federal government in building the British Columbia section. When the time is ripe I believe I can get the Dominion government to build the Yukon section. So that the big railway project is a remote possibility by any means."

The gold production in the Yukon this year was estimated by the member at \$6,000,000. The opinion was expressed that the plans of the United States to spend \$35,000,000 in building 1,000 miles of railway in Alaska would no doubt give a big impetus to trade in the Yukon territory as well.

**PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION**

An Increase of Over Twenty-Eight Per Cent. in the Quantity of Pulpwood Used by Canadian Mills in 1913

The annual statistics on the pulp industry in Canada are given in a bulletin to be issued shortly by the forestry branch of the interior department. A total of 48 firms operating 65 pulp-mills in Canada in 1913 reported the consumption of over a million cords of pulpwood. This is an increase of 28.1 per cent. over the figures for 1912 and shows clearly the rapidly increasing importance of the pulp and paper industry in Canada.

Over eight hundred thousand tons of pulp were manufactured, of which ground-wood or mechanical pulp formed over seventy per cent. Quebec has always been the leading province in this industry and in 1913 manufactured over half of the pulp produced. The industry in British Columbia is rapidly growing, this province having moved up from last place on the list in 1911 to third place in 1913.

Spruce is still the most important wood used in the industry although balsam fir in the east and hemlock in British Columbia are being used in greater quantities each year as the supply of spruce becomes more difficult to obtain. One of the greatest drains on the spruce supply is caused by the export of unmanufactured pulpwood to the United States.

During 1913 a total of 1,035,030 cords of unmanufactured pulpwood were exported from Canada. This wood might have been manufactured in Canada and would have been sufficient to supply 60 mills of the average size of those operating in Canada at the present time.

Restrictive legislation in most of the Canadian provinces has checked this export of raw material and the proportion of wood so exported is decreasing each year although it still represents almost half the total quantity of pulpwood produced.

**One of the Last Three**  
General de Berry, one of the three survivors of the battle of Chillianwalla who lives at Rochester, has just celebrated his 91st birthday. The other survivors are Drum-Major John Harvey, who lives in Manchester and is 82 years, and W. D. H. Ballie, of Wellington, New Zealand, who is 80 years old.

General de Berry in India. The battle of Chillianwalla, which was fought on January 13, 1849, was the engagement which marked the turning point in the second Sikh war and led to the annexation of the great Punjab territory. The 24th Foot, now the South Wales Borderers, bore the brunt of the fighting, taking the bayonet and capturing 20 guns. General de Berry, like all the members of the regiment, showed extraordinary courage and was mentioned in despatches.

**A Queer Anomaly**  
The peculiar anomaly in the Quebec law which permits a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife, but does not allow a woman to marry the brother of her dead husband was settled in a decision given the other day in Montreal by Justice Demers of the superior court. Mrs. Joseph Groulx, nee Virginia Bradley, sued her husband for separation. During the hearing of the case it developed that the defendant is her second husband and a brother of her first. The judge ruled that she could not obtain separation; that she was not the legal wife of the defendant and that her marriage should be considered null and void, being contrary to the civil code in Quebec.

**Canadians Like Sugar**  
The annual consumption of sugar in Italy is only eleven pounds per head of the population. The Canadian consumption is nearly 70 pounds per head.

## PROSPECT FOR RADIUM

Government Investigating Important Possibilities Also in Iron Ore and in Utilizing Flax Straw

The government is at present investigating several important possibilities in the Dominion. The occurrence of radium in Canadian rocks is being investigated by the mines department. The same department is having an investigation made of iron ore possibilities along Lake Superior and elsewhere. A further investigation is also being made into the possibilities of utilizing flax straw for purposes of manufacture.

The importance of discovering radium in paying quantities in the Dominion is realized by the government. According to a report just published by the geological survey department, radium-bearing minerals has not yet been found in economic quantities. There are a few localities, however, in which such minerals have been discovered in traces or small quantities. Among these places are Madoc, Mamamose on the east shore of Lake Superior, Maisonneuve, Que., Murray Bay, Que., Snowdon, Ont., Villeneuve, Que. More extensive prospects for its valuable ore will be made.

The government announced last session its intention of granting a bounty of 50 cents per ton of metallic content in iron ore mined in Canada. If it is found that the ore can be mined profitably, this bounty will be under way to experiment whether it can be so mined or not.

A Montreal firm has under consideration the manufacture of flax straw into bender twine, matting, etc., and the government will also investigate the possibility of such an industry, and the advisability of granting to it a bounty in its infancy and infant stage of development.

**WESTERN NEWS NOTES**

In connection with the recent discovery of coal at Groundhog, B.C., a survey has just been completed by the provincial government with a view to mapping out a new route to the district via Stewart, B.C. At present progress is seriously handicapped by the lack of transportation facilities and with an improvement in that direction it is expected that mining will be engaged in on an extensive scale in the near future.

The discovery of a large deposit of coal is reported about eight miles west of Invermere, B.C. It appears that the deposit was laid bare by a landslide which took place last spring. The deposit is not far from the well-known Paradise mine which was developed in the latter nineties. The surrounding mountains are said to be in the same belt in which the celebrated Coeur d'Alene and other rich mines are located.

A syndicate of British capitalists is taking steps to develop the radium springs at Windermere, B.C. It is proposed to erect a large sanitarium in the district, laying out grounds and otherwise establishing a replica of one of the famous springs in Europe. Over six hundred acres of land have been secured for the purpose. The springs are situated on the east side of the Columbia river, 60 miles south of Golden, B.C.

A new wage scale for the machinists of the G.T.R. and G.T.P. has been put into effect throughout the west. Under the new schedule the boiler-makers receive 46½ cent an hour, instead of 45 cents, while the machinists have been raised from 45 to 45½ cents per hour. The rates were fixed by the railway board of arbitration following the recent conference.

The output of the co-operative creameries in Saskatchewan is increasing at a very rapid rate as the shown in a government report recently issued. In the six winter months of 1912-13 the output was 172,732 pounds of butter, whereas during the same period of 1913-14 it was 235,349, showing a total increase of 122,617, or 109 per cent.

A farm land exchange has been opened at North Battleford, Sask., with the object of assisting in the settlement of vacant farm lands in the district, while at the same time steps will be taken to protect the interests of prospective settlers. The experiment will be tried for a year, and if successful, it will be continued.

High-grade ore has been located near Hope, B.C., and already there is quite a rush to stake claims on the property. The land in question has had the attention of prospectors for years, but up to the present only low-grade ore was discovered, only to be dropped as too low to be worked with any degree of success.

A new national park of ninety-five square miles has been established in the railway belt of British Columbia. It is situated in the Mount Revelstoke and borders on the Illecillewaet river. It possesses striking natural beauty including glaciers, great mountain peaks and waterfalls.

New rules dealing with existing insurance regulations in Saskatchewan will be taken up by the provincial government. An attempt will be made to secure uniform legislation for all the western provinces.

Single tax is now in force practically throughout the province of Alberta, which claims the distinction of being the only single tax province in the Dominion. With one or two exceptions all taxes, except those on land values, have been abolished.

The establishment of a municipal stockyard is planned at Regina, Sask., in the near future. Eighty acres of land on the north side of the city have been recommended as a site for the industry. The initial expenditure is estimated in the vicinity of \$25,000.

**Canadians Like Sugar**  
The annual consumption of sugar in Italy is only eleven pounds per head of the population. The Canadian consumption is nearly 70 pounds per head.

**Tree Planting in France**  
France has spent \$35,000,000 in planting trees on the watersheds of important streams.

## FEARLESS WOMEN DIVERS

How the Shellfish Hunters of Japan Work in Icy Waters

The women shellfish divers of Tobu, Japan, perform the work that men elsewhere feel called upon to do. In fact, travellers claim that the women of Tobu do nearly all the manual labor, the men being shiftless. Of the shellfishers in particular writes W. D. Cameron in "The Far East."

"Our sampan pushed off and was headed for a small island in the bay off which was a boat containing in addition to the boatmen two women. They were dressed in a costume representing an upper and lower garment, and as we approached they jumped into the sea and swam to ward us. I may mention the afternoon was bitterly cold, with a raw north wind blowing, necessitating our party turning up heavy overcoats and drawing up rugs. After a few preliminary strokes the two women turned turtle, as it were, and disappeared beneath the surface of the water."

"It being clear, we could see them swimming down into the depths until they completely disappeared, the water at that spot being at least twenty-five feet deep. They stayed down for a period covering anything from one and a half to three and a half minutes reappearing bearing in their hands live shellfish, seaweed, etc., taken from the bottom. This spelt their dropping into our boat, resting a few moments by hanging onto its side, waiting the performance again and again."

"The most impressive and I may almost say awe inspiring feature of the whole performance was the remarkable sounds those women gave vent to while preparing to go under. The noises were like nothing more than moans starting at first softly and gradually increasing both in volume and scale until they reached a stage resembling the cries of a soul in torment. Between these sounds were emitted shrill whistles all this extraordinary performance being apparently a preparation of the respiratory organs for the long spell under water."

After repeated dives the women were picked up by their boat and rowed to the neighboring island, where presently we saw the smoke of a large fire, from which no doubt the 'mermaids' obtained a considerable degree of comfort after their prolonged immersion in the icy water."

**Welsh Coal Shippers**

The success of American coal shippers in securing a large portion of the trade of the Mediterranean and strengthening their ports is occasioning misgivings among the colliery and ship owners of South Wales, who formerly held a monopoly of this trade. It has just been announced at Cardiff that the Americans have secured an order for 100,000 tons of coal from the Italian state railways for delivery during the next six months, making a total of 300,000 tons for this year. Formerly the whole supply of these railways was secured from Wales. The Egyptian state railways have also bought more extensively from America this year, diverting in this way some \$2,500,000 from South Wales. American coal cargoes are also finding their way to French and Spanish ports with increasing frequency.

The high price of Welsh coal and the cheapening of freight is held responsible for the change. American coal can now be delivered at foreign ports at from 50 cents to a dollar a ton cheaper than the Welsh product.

The Welsh colliers are working to their full capacity and are fully booked for this year's capacity, but it is the future which the owners fear, for the Italian and Egyptian orders could always be depended upon, whereas the orders now being filled are irregular.

**ARCHDUKE PRIZED AMERICAN TIP**

One of His Proudest Possessions Was a Swiss 100-Franc Bank-Note

One of the proudest possessions of the murdered Archduke Francis Ferdinand was a Swiss banknote of one hundred francs received as a tip from an American. The Archduke is an accomplished Alpinist and a champion hunter, and had a shooting lodge at Blumbachthal in the Tyrolean Alps where he was accustomed to rough it. On several occasions he was mistaken for a guide. Once he came up-berhood of Bernina pass he came upon a party of three Americans who had lost their way, and conducted them to a place where they could continue their journey safely. One of the party handed the Archduke a banknote in return for the trouble taken. The Archduke accepted it and had the note framed.

**Stone Worth Half Million**

The schooner Hans Egged, belonging to the Danish government, which recently put into Lerwick harbor from Greenland with stores and passengers en route to Copenhagen, had on board the well-known Arctic explorer, Knud Rasmussen, who has just completed a 1,200 miles sledge journey. Rasmussen had covered the distance in one month. The explorer stated that, while on this journey, he came across a large meteor stone, weighing 10,000 pounds, which he says is worth half a million sterling. The stone is to be taken to Copenhagen, and in the meantime is the property of the Danish government. In addition to the passengers, the Hans Egged had on board four Eskimo men and one Eskimo woman.

**Earl Grey Explained Scheme**

Earl Grey, giving evidence at the Dominion's Royal commission, said nobody connected with the scheme of erecting an imperial building on the Aldwych site was intended for benefit. The building was wanted merely to display Dominion produce, not as a market. The commission meets again here in London in November after visiting Canada.

**Tree Planting in France**  
France has spent \$35,000,000 in planting trees on the watersheds of important streams.

## MANY HOMESTEADS ARE STILL AVAILABLE.

PLENTY OF FREE LAND CAN BE SECURED IN THE THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Over Twenty-Seven Million Acres, or One Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand Homesteads Can be Taken up in the Prairie West.

In view of the fact that for some years the free homesteads of the Canadian West have been taken up annually by thousands, it may be a surprise to know that there are still in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 174,706 free grants for homestead entry, approximately 27,952,000 acres apart from that now held as timber limits.

While Manitoba was the first settled province, and it has generally been understood that little desirable land was left, the new comers of recent years have directed their attention largely to Saskatchewan and Alberta, with the result that vast areas in these two provinces have been obtained. It is a fact, however, that there are in Manitoba thousands of acres of good land still open, although last year in the Oak Point district there was a big influx of settlers.

A computation of the free grant lands just made shows that there remains in Manitoba more than 25,000 homesteads and many of them of the very finest lands in the Dominion, and some within 60 miles of Winnipeg.

Generally the homesteads remaining are of the kind called the poor man's homestead. Many of them have been left because the settlers were anxious for the prairie land, where they could immediately commence breaking and sowing. The homesteads now available for the most part have sufficient timber to supply building material and fuel. They are well watered and adapted for mixed farming, the kind of farming which is now receiving more attention every year.

Out of the total of 174,706 homesteads, 142,262 are tributary to the Canadian Northern Railway. Roughly speaking they follow the main line west of the railway about four townships in width and anything from one mile to thirty miles from the railway.

The main line of the Canadian Northern west runs through a more heavily timbered country than the other lines, and as a result of the seasons why there is such a large proportion adjacent to this road. Another reason why much of this land has not been taken up before is that some of the districts were left because of the heavy timber.

It is estimated that when this land is taken up by the homesteaders the 27,952,000 acres will bring the Dominion government in the way of some an acre or a total of \$1,747,060, and estimating that each homestead will draw on an average a family of five people, the population of the west will be increased by nearly a million. Fifteen per cent. of the lands are within 15 miles of railway lines and 60 per cent within 30 miles.

**PANAMA WILL INCREASE TRADE**





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Visiting brethren cordially invited.

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Terms Cash

If you haven't time to haul  
with, make up a car with your  
neighbor and let me ship it to  
you.

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LESSEE Standard Coal Mine

## The Vulcan Iron Works

FARMERS. Bring in  
your discs and plows  
to be sharpened.

R. H. Hogg

## THE GLEICHEN CALL

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1914

### Predicts Great Canadian Boom

"Canada will experience the greatest boom in her history following the end of this war, for the capital which has been up till now, flowing in gradually and unnoticed, will have accumulated into a flood, while investors in the old country, who are at present, merely 'sitting tight' will look to this country for an outlet", declared C. I. K. Nourse, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, speaking of the financial outcome of the present European war and its effect on Canada.

"This war cannot last long," continued the banker "it is estimated that it is costing \$50,000,000 a day to the nations engaged and at that rate it would not be long before all the available capital will be expended and the financiers will then have something to say regarding its continuance. Therefore we can look to a more prosperous future for Canada and even the immediate future is none too dark.

"The crops will soon be harvested and the money put in circulation through the buying of the crops which will mean added prosperity to this country.

"There is no panicky feeling in financial circles in Calgary. The worst is already over and what might have been called nervous days were those first three following the declaration of war. The wheels of commerce have started again and business, although not booming is moving steadily ahead."

Questioned as to the effect of the enforcement of the moratorium in Canada, Mr. Nourse said that it would rest with the authorities in Ottawa as to how far they would see fit to reduce it. Personally and judging from business conditions in Calgary he did not see any need of it at present. All obligations were being cared for in a satisfactory manner. There were some cases where creditors had to exercise a little patience, but on the whole every one was showing sound judgment by not forcing collections. The result is that this mutual system of action is working for the welfare of business in Calgary and western Canada far more than an enforcement of the moratorium act could. All the large companies and corporations in this part of Canada are following the policy of showing patience in regard to payments, especially land and mortgage payments, and if the moratorium act were brought into force it would be used only in isolated cases. It might also do harm to business as merchants would avoid sales fearing all would hide behind the act. Canada is merely having a reflected effect upon the war situation in Europe and there is no urgent need to take extreme measures to protect business such as have been necessary in the old country.—Herald.

### What to do With German Prisoners of War

Lord Aylmer, former inspector general of Canadian forces, suggests that Germans taken prisoners by the British army during the war should be sent to Canada, given tracts of land in sections where large areas await development and be encouraged to settle as peaceful citizens of the country. Lord Aylmer is in charge of Kootenay company of the first Canadian contingent. Lord Aylmer's suggestion is a very good one. But why should prisoners be given land in Canada, when Canadians and others are asked to pay for it? What is the matter with locating the German prisoners on land under condition that they pay for it on the installment plan?

An Ottawa despatch says that because of the war and the consequential suppression of all trade with Germany, there should be stimulus to the Canadian manufacturing industry in those lines which we are accustomed to import from that country. In the last fiscal year the aggregate of our imports was \$14,473,883. Practically all of this was made up of manufactured articles, which, with a few exceptions, Canadian industries are capable of turning out. It therefore follows that to a large extent our importations from Germany now absolutely prevented by the war, may be replaced by the increased output of the new manufacture of the home-made article, thus increasing the scope of Canadian industrial activity and giving employment to artisans, at a time when such is most needed.

## Attention Farmers! - - Read This!!

### SPECIAL DAYS

like these mean special attention to business.

### The Busy Store

gets its share of the people and this week will see us showing Extra Displays.

### NEW FALL GOODS

We will show some of our fall lines, which will be in demand as soon as cold weather starts

### Our Grocery Department

Will as usual be stocked up for these days. Large Displays of Fresh Fruits, giving far away customers a chance to get a supply to take home with them. Peaches, Plums, Crab Apples, Etc., Etc., will be shown in large quantities. Also Gem Jars in all sizes. See us.

A Car of Robin Hood Coming in 10 Days

### HARVEST DAYS

Groceries are in readiness to fill up your lists for these busy times. Be sure to get our quotations on anything you may need

### Floür & Sugar

Notwithstanding the heavy advances these lines are moving in enormous quantities

J. A. Ramsay, :-: The Busy Store

## PALM PARLORS

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In new Padley Block  
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### CANDIES, NUTS,

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Coffee, Tea, Beef Tea,

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### TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

Under the Company's new policy no land is sold to speculators, but only to those who will occupy and improve it. The terms of sale are now one-twentieth cash and the balance spread over twenty years, with interest at six per cent per annum.

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boxes and wagon extras.

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The Prize Winning Stallion  
**BARON CHIMES**

will stand for the season 1914 at  
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He is registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28043 Baron Chimes (6) b. h. foal 1890; by Chimes 5384; dam Mayetta, by Baron Wilks 4578; grand dam Augusta by Pansco 3140, etc. (Sire of 8 in the 220 list and 4 in the 200 list) he by Electioneer (with dams of 131 and sires of 200 in the 230 list; he is by Hamiltonian 10 the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hinman, the dam of (Brian Beau who won the Canadian Futurity in Toronto in 1902 (open to the Dominion); Ann V 2157; Grace B 224; Jenny Hinman Vol XVI by Nauman 7204. 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ash and Patchen 48 and others.

Terms--\$5 at time of breeding and balance payable February 1, 1914

## CERTIFICATE

The pedigree of the trotting stallion Baron Chimes 28,043 is described as follows: Bred standard; color bay; foaled in the year 1890; has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 32nd day of January 1911.  
Geo. Haverout  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Terms on application to  
**J. H. RILEY, Owner**

## \$50 REWARD

\$50.00 Reward will be paid to any person giving information leading to the conviction of anyone illegally driving off the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or holding or harbouring on their premises or range or in their herd any bulls bearing the I D brand.

J. H. GOODERHAM,  
Indian Agent.

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" 13--west bound--	2.08
" 14--east bound--	21.28
" Local--west bound--	8.45
" " east bound--	20.59

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Stallion 4 years or over, 1st and 2nd Clark Bros., 3rd Jas Young.  
3 year old stallion, 1st C A Murray, 2nd Clark Bros., 3rd F Daw.  
2 year old stallion 1st John Clark Jr., 2nd E F Ward.  
1 year old stallion, 1st J Clark.  
Dry mare, 1st J Clark, 2nd Ward.  
Brood mare with foal, 1st J Clark 2nd W J Prowse, 3rd Ward.  
3 year old filly, 1st M J Gordon.  
2 year old filly, 1st, Jas Young.  
Yearling filly, 1st J Clark, 2nd Young.  
Team in harness, 1st Clark, 2nd Ward.  
Stallion, Canadian bred, 3 years or over, 1st C A Millie, 2nd Daw.  
Same, 2 year old, Clark, Ward.  
Same, 1 year old, Clark.  
Canadian bred filly, 3 year old, 1st Gordon.  
Same, 2 year old, 1st Young.  
Same, 1 year old, 1st Clark, 2nd Young.  
Foal, 1914, 1st Clark, 2nd Ward, 3rd Prowse.  
Champion Clyde Stallion, Clark Bros, cup.  
Champion Clyde mare, J Clark, cup.

Registered Percherons.

Stallion 4 years old; Brood mare and foal; yearling stallion or filly; foal 1914, all to J C Hutchinson.  
Grade, Heavy Draft.  
Team to wagon, 1st Gordon, 2nd Clark.  
Gelding or dry mare, 1st - 2nd Gordon, 3rd Clark.  
Brood mare with foal, 1st Clark.  
Foal 1914, 1st Clark.  
3 year old filly, 1st Clark, 2nd Gordon.  
1 year old filly, 1st Clark.  
Best grade mare or gelding, cup, donated by C F Bruce of Cluny, won by M J Gordon.

Grade, Agricultural.

Team to wagon, 1st Gordon, 2nd Clark, 3rd Elmer Litz.  
Gelding or dry mare, any age, 1st Clark, 2nd and 3rd Gordon.  
Brood mare with foal, 1st Clark, 2nd Prowse.  
Foal 1914, 1st Prowse, 2nd Clark 3 year old filly, 1st Gordon.  
2 year old filly, 1st Clark, 2nd Litz.  
Farmers team to wagon, 1st Litz 2nd Gordon, 3rd Clark.  
General purpose team to be driven, 1st Young, 2nd Ward.  
Four horse team, 1st Clark, 2nd Gordon.  
Light Horses, Standard Bred.  
Stallion, 1st J H Riley.  
Mare 2 years old, 1st F H Blackburne.  
Best yearling, Riley.  
J H Riley Special, won by Ralph Prestwich.

The Harness Class.

Ladies single driver, 1st Mrs Jas Young, 2nd Mrs S A Hall.  
Single Turnout, 1st Jas Young, 2nd C N Booth, Claresholm.  
Best driving team, C N Booth.  
Driving pony, 1st C N Booth, 2nd R J Rowe.  
Saddle Horse, 1st J Young, 2nd Riley.  
Saddle pony, 1st D Ramsbottom, 2nd Neil Campbell, 3rd Mrs Curran.  
Cow pony, 1st J Young, 2nd J Riley.

## CATTLE

Shorthorn, yearling heifer, 1st and 2nd E F Ward.  
Yearling bull, E F Ward.  
Holstein bull, 1st; cow 1st and 2nd; yearling heifer 1st and 2nd; yearling bull 1st and calf 1st and 2nd all to C A Millie.  
Championship for best registered animal on the grounds won by E F Ward.  
Dairy Cow, 1st and 2nd C A Millie.  
Beef Cow 1st and 2nd E F Ward

## SHEEP

Oxford Ram lamb, 1st and 2nd; Ewe 2 year old and grade mutton all to E F Ward.

## SWINE

Berkshire boar, 1st F Daw.  
Sow, 1st F Daw.  
Sow with litter, 1st F Daw, 2nd R B Hayes.  
Butcher and bacon hogs, F Daw.

## DOGS

Collie, J. C. Hutchinson 1st.  
Pointer or setter, Mrs. S.D. Curran 1st.  
Retriever, James Service 1st, Dr. Hughes 2nd.  
Airedale, Rev. M. C. Gandler 1st and 2nd.  
Bull Terrier, G. S. Warren 1st.  
Terrier, Austin Willson 1st.  
Coyote Hound, Frank Bates 1st.

## POULTRY

Black Orpington cock J. J. Emmerick 1st, D. Willson 2nd; hen 1st and 2nd, cockerel 1st D Willson.  
Orpington A.O.V. 1st hen, 1st ekl D. Willson.  
Barred Plymouth Rock, 1st hen 1st pullet, D. Willson; ekl, 1st W. H. McPhee, 2nd H. Hammer, 2nd pullet W. H. McPhee.  
Buff Rock, 1st ekl., 1st and 2nd hen D. Willson.  
Wyandottes, white, 1st ekl. 1st hen, 2nd ekl. 2nd pullet Mrs. W. F. Erford; 2nd hen W.H. Hennis; 1st ekl. 1st pullet H. W. Lee.  
Rhode Island Red, 1st ekl. 1st hen, 2nd ekl., 1st pullet Mrs. L.A. Moore; 1st ekl., 2nd pullet Ed. Boyce.  
Pit Game, 1st hen D. Willson; 2nd hen, 1st ekl., 1st pullet A. G. G. Harner.  
Black Minorcas, s.c., 1st and 2nd hen Fred Jones.  
Leghorns White, r.c., 1-2 hen, 1st ekl., 1st pullet, D. Willson.  
Leghorns Brown, r.c., 1st ekl., 1-2 pullet E. Boyce.  
Turkeys, old Tom, 1st Mrs. D. Willson, 2nd Mrs. W. F. Erford; 1st hen Mrs. D. Willson.  
Pekin Drake and duck 1st R. B. Hayes, 2nd Geo. Moss, Jr.  
A.O.V. Drake, 1st Mrs. L. A. Moore, 2nd Mrs. W. F. Erford; Duck, 1st Mrs. Erford, 2nd Ed. Boyce.  
Geese, Toulouse, 1st male, 1-2 female, Mrs. Erford.  
Guinea Fowl 1st ekl. and 1st hen Mrs. Erford.  
Pigeons, 1st male and female F Bates.  
Belgian Hares, all to Herbert Nield.  
Cup for best Pen of fowl, 4 hens and cock, Mrs. Erford.  
Cup for best cock and cockerel, D. Willson.  
Cup for best hen and pullet Mrs. Erford.  
Ramsay Special for best Barred Rock cock and hen, D. Willson.  
S. A. Hall Special for best Mediterranean class, Fred Jones.  
S. A. Hall Special for best Wyandotte cock and hen, Mrs. Erford.

## ROOTS AND VEGETABLES

Beets 1st N. N. Hayes, 2nd M. W. Lee.  
Beans, 1st Lee, 2nd John Newman.  
Carrots, 1st Newman, 2nd Lee.  
Corn, 1st Hayes, 2nd H. Hamer.  
Cabbage, 1st Newman, 2nd Cluny Nurseries.  
Cucumbers, 1st Newman.  
Mangolds, 1st Hayes, 2nd Newman.  
Onions, 1st J. M. Telford, 2nd Mrs. T. Plant.  
Green Peas, early, 1st Cluny Nurseries, 2nd Lee.  
Green Peas, late, 1st Newman.  
Swede Turnips, 1st Cluny Nurseries, 2nd Newman.  
White Turnips, 1st Johannsen, 2nd Telford.  
Tomatoes, 1st Newman.  
Potatoes, Early Rose, 1st R. B. Hayes, 2nd Little Axe.  
Potatoes, A.O.V., 1st Mrs. Jas. Young, 2nd N.N. Hayes.  
Vegetable Marrows, 1st Telford.  
Best Collection 8 varieties, 1st Newman, 2nd Telford.  
Butter, 1 pound prints, Mrs. J. McEwen, 1st and 2nd.  
Butter, 2 gallons, 1st Mrs. McPhee, 2nd Mrs. Jas. Young.  
Hen Eggs, white, 1st F. Jones.  
Ditto Brown, Mrs. Young.

(Continued on page 8)

A REPRESENTATIVE OF  
**THE FAUBE OPTICAL CO.**  
709 First St. W., Calgary  
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN

EVERY TWO MONTHS

For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

Victoria Restaurant  
Sold

Wong Long purchased from Wong Lee the Victoria Restaurant on Gleichen Street, on Tuesday, July 21st, comprising the restaurant, furniture and stand and lease from Emil Griesbach.  
He will conduct the restaurant and a BAKERY and offer for sale cigars, tobaccos, confectionery, fruit, etc.

Wong Long, Prop.

## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,  
16th Indian Agent.

## TOWN OF GLEICHEN

CONFIRMATION OF TAX ENFORCEMENT RETURN

His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the Calgary Judicial District, will hold court for the confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return at the Town Hall, Gleichen, on the 16th day of Sept. 1914, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Peter MacLean, 21  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Town of Gleichen.

## BATTERIES BATTERIES

Here you are

I have just snapped up a large bunch of dry cells. They are the famous

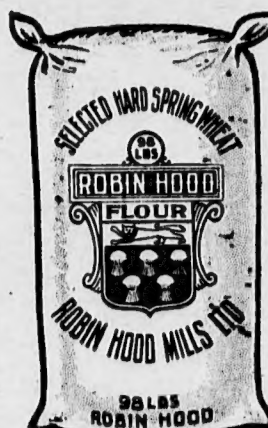
Columbia Ignitor Dry Cell

the best and longest life dry cell on the market. These are being sold at ridiculous low prices. Get your supply now while they last. The price is 35 cents each, all guaranteed fresh, each cell tested before you take them away. Order them now before you forget.

F. A. Williams

Gleichen Alta

**J. A. RAMSAY**  
AGENT  
at the Gleichen  
**BUSY STORE**



**DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS** Reliable medicine for all Female Complaint. \$5 a box, or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOTT & BOWEN CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.  
**PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN** Restores Vitality for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic--will build you up. \$5 a box, or two for \$9, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOTT & BOWEN CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.  
Sold at Yates Drug Store

THE CANADIAN BANK  
OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager  
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

## BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up	\$11,560,000
Reserve Funds	13,575,000
Total Assets	180,000,000

**COLLECTIONS** Having 370 Branches throughout Canada and the West Indies, this Bank possesses unrivalled facilities for handling collections with economy and despatch.  
LONDON, ENG., OFFICE, BANK BUILDING, PRINCE STREET, E.C.  
NEW YORK AGENCY, 60 N. WILLIAM & CEDAR STREETS

GLEICHEN BRANCH: H. G. LYONS, Manager.

Is Your  
Insurance  
Premium  
Paid Up?



**Thomas Henderson**

Sucessor to McKie and Henderson

## REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

## EMERSON HIGH LIFT PLOW

Your Spring Work is drawing near. Look well to your implements and see that you have the best. And

Don't Forget to See

**R. M. JOHNSTON**  
Namaka, Alberta

for your Implements. Right prices and terms. SEE US!

**PHONE 37**  
Calls The Alberta Transfer  
All kinds of cartage work  
solicited

Galt coal. White Rose gasoline.  
Rex Motor Spirits and all kinds  
of lubricating oils

Office across street from Canadian Bank of Commerce

Call in and see us.

We move anything with two ends

**H. E. BROWN, Prop.**



## A Debt Discharged

By Edgar Wallace

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I understand now," said Gold. "Rapidly he reviewed the details of Verity Bell's disappearance in the light of her husband's explanation. 'The day of my release was made known to my wife,' Comstock Bell went on, 'and it was arranged that she should wait for me at South-end. You knew she was there?'"

Gold nodded. "I knew she was there; I did not know it was her headquarters."

"To my surprise," said Comstock Bell, "she was not awaiting me. It was there I found your wife telling me to go to the house on the Cambridge road."

"There is only one thing to do," said Gold. "You can safely leave the London end to the police, let us get back to your tug; your wife may have returned."

Comstock Bell hesitated. "She may have gone back to see you," he said.

"In that case she is safe," said Gold. "Fortunately we have not gone far out of our way; we can turn off at the next village. From this side of Waltham Cross there is a direct road to Southend."

They had no difficulty in finding the way. The tug was moored some distance from the shore, and at that time of night it would have been no easy task to find a waterman to row them out. But near the pier near the London end, the skipper of the tug, was waiting for them.

His news was not reassuring. Mrs. Comstock Bell had not returned.

"But if you come to the tug, sir," he said. "I think I have information for you which will be helpful."

They rowed out to the Seabreaker. "It's about this Mr. Heider," said the skipper, "I have an idea that he may have something to do with the lady's disappearance."

They were seated in the little saloon, which bore traces of a woman's hand, for these two saloons had been Mrs. Comstock Bell's home.

"Going up and down the river as I have been doing frequently," said the skipper, "there's very little in the way of new buildings which have escaped me. Three months ago a new boat-house was built, on the Essex shore, between Tilbury and Barking. I thought it was a rum place for a pleasure craft."

"A pleasure craft?" said Gold quickly.

"The skipper nodded. "Yes," he said. "One of the finest motor-boats I have ever seen, and a sea-going one at that. I saw the makers doing their trials. Since then she has been in the slips and not once have I seen her in the water. Every day a man comes to 'look her over, and from what my son picked up from the attendant, one day when we were lying off the boat house, waiting for your lady, she's got spirit and provision enough to take her a few days' voyage."

"It's strange," said Gold. "I've looked at Comstock Bell and saw that the young man was impressed."

"After all," Gold went on, thoughtfully, "it's a way out of London which Heider would think of; it would be worth the money in case of emergency, and likely as not Heider will try it."

"I think it is Mr. Heider," put in Heider, "at any rate, the man who looked after the boat told my boy it was an American gentleman."

"Best thing we can do," said Comstock Bell, "is to go up the river to this mysterious boat house. We can lose nothing. We can spare a man to watch it if the boat has not gone, and can resume our journey to London."

It was a way out of London which Heider would think of; it would be worth the money in case of emergency, and likely as not Heider will try it.

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"I think it is Mr. Heider," put in Heider, "at any rate, the man who looked after the boat told my boy it was an American gentleman."

Gold nodded, and the Captain went forth to his little bridge. In a few minutes the Seabreaker was under weigh, steaming up the river against the tide. The night was a dark one; they passed three big steamers coming down on the ebb. There was no sign of the motor-boat till they had left Tilbury behind.

Then the voice rang out sharply, and suddenly the tug listed to starboard as she swung around.

"There goes something," shouted the captain from the bridge.

Aboard of them and running at full speed, her engines whizzing roisterly, a long lean motor boat slipped past, between the tug and the Essex shore.

Her little cabin was ablaze with lights, and then of a sudden these were extinguished.

"She's going a bit too fast for me," said the captain; "but I'll overtake her when she reaches rough water."

Well strained his eyes towards the little black hull. Dark as it was, the foam of her wake was visible.

The tug's engines were now spinning at full speed and the distance between the two vessels was maintained.

"It may not be her," said Gold; "but we must risk that. It is certainly a mysterious craft which tries to slip from the Thames with her lights out."

In the darkness the skipper grinned. "I have done the same pretty often recently," he said.

"I think," said Comstock Bell, "then suddenly across the water from the boat ahead came a shrill scream, then another."

The cabin of the motor boat was suddenly illuminated, and silhouetted between the light and the watchers were two figures standing on the stern of the boat.

Comstock Bell clearly saw a man and a woman, in a moment they parted as one slipped from the boat into the dark water.

"It is the woman!" he whispered hoarsely.

### CHAPTER XX.

#### Heider Slips to Sea

In a deserted part of the Cambridge Road, Heider, flying from justice, had come upon a car which had broken down. It lay in such a position that it was necessary to slow down to pass it.

A woman sat on the bank reading. The chauffeur had apparently gone to the nearest town for assistance.

Even in that moment of peril Heider was not so engrossed that he could pass any woman without the scrutiny which was habitual in him. She raised her head as the car came abreast; Heider's foot went to the brake and the machine stopped with a jar.

"Mrs. Comstock Bell, I believe," he said.

She faced him fearfully, complete mistress of her own fate. Heider was a primitive man in such moments as these.

"I shall trouble you to come along with me," he said.

She made no reply; she knew it was useless to argue with the man, but she threw a quick glance along the darkening road. There was nobody in sight and she realized her situation.

Heider stepped aside and opened the door of the tonneau invitingly, but there was a threat in the invitation.

"I'm not going," she said resolutely.

She wanted to parley, to gain time; but in that moment of crisis she could think of nothing to say and Heider was alive to the danger of delay.

"Get in," he said roughly.

She shrunk back; he caught her arm and half lifted her into the car.

"If you scream," he said, turning from his driver's seat, "I will kill you, do you understand that? Put up your hands. He addressed Tigot Brown sharply.

They had strapped the hood taut when the lights of another car came into sight over the crest of the hill, a mile away.

"Get one on each side of her, and hold her hands," said Heider; "if she screams, stop her."

Brook hesitated. There was an ugly look in his face which Heider rightly interpreted. Out of the pocket of his white dust-coat he slipped a revolver.

"You're not going to spoil my game," he said, "dye hear. You monkey with me and it's hell for you."

There was something that was almost inhuman in his raged-determined voice and Tiger sank down in the seat with a gasp.

They passed the other car at full speed. It was night when they reached London. They slipped through the busy streets ablaze with lights at what seemed to the driver a snail's pace, but which was all too quick for the silent captive. Heider avoided the more populous districts, skirting the suburbs, and bore steadily east till they reached the marshland of Essex, and London was only a glow of warm light in the sky.

Heider had formed his plan as he went. He had made careful preparation for such an emergency. Throughout England, in unlikely places, he had rented or bought cottages. He knew the value of a fixed abode, and the danger which awaited the criminal whose idea of safety lay in moving quickly from place to place.

Ten miles out of Barking there is a deserted stretch of flat country, bordering the river. An insubstantial factory or two, an aviation ground, and the storage wharf of a coal factor completed the habitations on the river front.

It was to the coal wharf that Heider directed his car. He seemed to know the road very well.

"We'll get out here," he said suddenly.

There was no house in sight; they seemed to be the only creatures alive in the damp and dismal neighbourhood. Ahead of them the girl could see the orderly mounds of coal which stood raked up upon concrete foundations; she guessed rather than saw the wooden face which marked the limits of the factor's holding. For one wild, frantic moment she feared for her life.

Heider gripped her arm, and half held, half pushed her forward.

"No harm will come to you," he said; "if you are sensible," he added.

They left the factor's store on the left and walked and stumbled forward for a quarter of an hour. In the darkness the girl distinguished a squat building which stood on the edge of the water. The tide was high, and Heider gave a little grunt of satisfaction.

He fumbled for a moment at the door of the building, opened it, and pushed her before him inside.

A faint smell of tar and gasoline greeted her.

Heider lit a lamp and she saw that she was in a large boat-house and in the centre of the well-greased slips was a big motor-boat. The guides sloped down to the big doors at the other end and apparently continued into the water.

(To be Continued)

### Fresh Fish a Luxury

Fish landed in English and Welsh ports last year, both in quantity and value, created a record. The weight exceeded that of 1912 by more than one and a half million cwt., the value for the first time being over \$50,000,000, an increase of \$5,830,000.

For the increase in bulk the herring catches were mainly responsible.

"In the year 1912," the report says, "the landing of herring in England and Wales exceeded those of any previous year by some 280,000 cwt., the landings of 1913 have exceeded the record total of 1912 by little short of 2,000,000 cwt., and the value has increased by more than \$500,000."

It is a matter of considerable interest that this phenomenal rise in the take of herring should have occurred at a time when serious apprehensions are being entertained and vigorously expressed of disaster to the herring industry through the operations of those who are taking herring by means of the trawl.

It is not contended that the success of the herring fishery in the past two years disposes of the allegations which have been made against the trawl in this connection. It is clear, however, that any damage which the trawler may have done to the herring fisheries has not yet begun to make itself seriously felt.

"It would be reasonable to suppose," the report adds, "that years of exceptional abundance in the fisheries would also be years of moderate, if not low, prices. That, in short, fresh fish, admittedly a most valuable form of food, would find its way to the poor man's table. This expectation is far from being realized; the price of fish is rising steadily and fresh fish continues to be the luxury of comparatively few persons."

Outside the dried fish shops comparatively little fresh fish is consumed by persons of small means in Great Britain.

In Canada the consumption of fish remains very small, though the country possesses the finest fisheries of the world.—*Montreal Star*.

### Saving the Chestnut Tree

A Yale professor believes the American chestnut tree is doomed to perish off the face of the earth by the blight that has fallen upon it.

"One cannot avoid the conviction," he writes, "that the present conditions persist the virtual extinction of the American chestnut is only a question of time."

"In the south it is dying out where it once flourished and in the north its general condition is such that it may soon cease to be classed as an important timber tree."

"How long it will survive it is of course impossible to predict with any degree of exactness. But at the present rate of decline its future life may possibly be measured in hundreds of years but not in thousands."

Professor A. H. Graves, however, sees hope in the breeding experiments now being carried on, especially with the crossing of the Japanese and Chinese varieties, which seem resistant to the blight.

### The Rose King is Dead

A widely-known character, Joseph Bradbury, died a few days ago at the age of 93 years, in South Orange township, in the United States, where he had lived for more than sixty years. He was born in Nottingham, England, and came to this side when 19 years old.

For years Mr. Bradbury was one of the largest rose growers in the United States, and was known as the "Rose King." Until three weeks ago he superintended the work in his great greenhouses there. Upon each birthday he would summon his children about him and give them advice as to how to live long.

"Don't worry over little things. If you worry you can't eat or sleep well. If you can't sleep and eat well you won't be happy. If you're not happy you won't live long."

### A Careful Juror

That some persons have curious notions as to the responsibilities of jurors is shown by this story that a Chicago lawyer tells.

"I was present at a trial held in a court of this, my own state," says the lawyer. "A juror was about to be sworn in when the judge thought himself to say to the man: 'I trust, sir, you fully understand the duties and responsibilities of a juror?'"

"The man drew himself up, and answered: 'I am a plain man, your honor, and I believe in being fair to all, and I don't go by what the lawyers say, and I don't go by what the judge says, but I look carefully at the defendant in the dock, and I say to myself, 'He must have done some thing, or he wouldn't be here.' So I bring 'em all in guilty.'"

"Heard the latest gossip?" "I guess so. I've just been talking to the village postmaster."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

"Lady? She ain't no lady!" declared the chatelaine of the fourth floor front.

"No."

"No. She'll borrow your card table and then not invite you to the party. That ain't etiquette in my circle."—*Judge*.

### Conspiracies in Serbia

Since the war ended Serbia has passed through a troubled phase. The peasant-soldiers, all that were left of them after the Turkish bullets and the Bulgarian bayonets, went back to their pigs and plums. The officers went back to Belgrade. It hurt their feelings to reflect that after all their heroic exertions the government of their country was being carried on by professors and lawyers and other individuals in mere black coats and bowler hats. A few weeks ago a body of young officers were gathered together in the upper chamber of a Belgrade cafe.

The air was thick with cigarette smoke, the water was unlimited, and of the best quality. Excited by their potations the warriors drew their swords, and over the crossed blades swore to march to the palace and extort their rights from the autocratic premier and the sovereign.

The crown prince was to be proclaimed, and the king was to be conducted across the Danube. The garrison of the citadel was considered safe, for the command-in-chief's principal aide-de-camp was known to sympathize with the insurgents and would guarantee that they were not interfered with.

But conspirators—it is a good rule, faithfully observed on the stage—should talk in whispers. These young gentlemen spoke so loudly that an intelligent serving-maid, bringing in fresh carafes, naturally caught the drift of their conversation. So when they sallied forth to carry out their project they found a company of sturdy peasant-soldiers from the frontier uplands in the way, and were promptly disarmed and taken back to their quarters.—*London Standard*.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1888.

A. V. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

### Mansfield's Manner

"Richard Mansfield possessed a dominance that never failed him. I believe, the strange thing about this is that he didn't need it. He had 'fascination' enough without it."

"That fine, dry old manager and good man, A. M. Palmer, and I were once visiting Mansfield at Southampton, and late at night Mr. Palmer would come into my room, and we would talk an hour or so. It was always late, usually, that was all ways the way if you were near him; it was inevitable that you could think or speak of little else. One night I said:

"I think you understand him as well as any man could."

"Understand him? The old man laughed in his quiet way. 'There's only one man on earth who understands Richard Mansfield. That's Richard Mansfield. Then, after a pause, he added with sudden vehemence, 'And he doesn't!'"—*Booth Tarkington in Beltrian*.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Strawberries have been known in England from the earliest times, but the luscious berries now coming to its markets are quite a modern variety. Until the fifteenth century none but wild berries were obtainable, and even the "good strawberries," which according to Shakespeare, grew in the Bishop of Ely's herb garden, can have been only transplanted "wildlings." In the eighteenth century an improved variety was cultivated, known as the "Hautboy," which greatly pleased the taste of Dr. Johnson; but the modern berry comes from a cross with a Chilean variety introduced only a century ago.

The SS. Lady Evelyn, which saved many of the Empress of Ireland's passengers, was one time sailed from Blackpool, Eng., as a pleasure steamer under the name of the Deerhound. Later she sailed between Penzance and the Scilly Isles, and was subsequently sold to the Canadian government for use as a tender on the St. Lawrence.

Nothing as Good for Asthma. Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another day, but get this splendid remedy today.

Billy—Do you believe in signs? Milly—Yes, indeed.

Billy—Well, last night I dreamed you were madly in love with me. What is that a sign of?

Milly—That's a sign you were dreaming.

"You don't mean to say your garden is already a success?"

"Yes, sir."

"But a garden is not supposed to produce so early."

"Mine does. I have dug six cans of the finest fishing worms I ever saw."—*Washington Star*.

No need to try to prove that marriage is a failure in Cincinnati when the latest bride in that city is a lady with ten children and fourteen grandchildren.

Silas—What's your son studying at college? Hiram—Pharmacy.

Silas—Some newfangled farming, eh?

She—What would you do if I were to?

The Brute—Open a banking account.—*London Opinion*.

### The Jo. of Flowers

If we had to name the really national recreation we should say with out hesitation it is gardening.

Matthew Arnold used to chide his fellow-countrymen for their lack of taste and their insensitiveness to fine things. But against any such impeachment there is to be set this deep and pure delight in the joy of flowers. Both sexes, all ages and all classes, partake of it alike. There is no more beautiful and no more pathetic sight than to see how even in the poorest quarters of London, among people long divorced from any real contact with the soil, this ineradicable feeling for nature struggles to assert itself, and succeeds in asserting itself, against inconceivable odds. As for the country and suburbs and the parks, we are ready, in this matter of flowers, to back England against the world. There is no difference, except of degree, between the geranium pot on a tenement window-sill and the tenderly-cultivated lawn front and the lordliest and most luscious garden in the land. It is a healthy and refreshing instinct that leads an Englishman to raise flowers on every foot of earth, however meagre and niggarly, he can get access to, and it has made of this plump and smiling island a horticultural paradise. We have gardens of every kind and showing every trace of foreign origin and taste; but the best of them all are those that are most English and most peopled by simple, old-fashioned English flowers.—*London Daily Mail*.

### The Family Curse

There has been a great change in the economic situation in the family since grandmother was young. Home products were collateral at that time; the grandmother rarely ever saw any money. Once grandfather gave her 25 cents. Grandmother was so amazed at this burst of reckless generosity on the part of grandfather that she was speechless, and the possibilities of the situation were so varied that at the end of a week she gave the quarter back to him, saying:

"Here, husband, dear, is the quarter you gave me. I have suffered great mental disturbance since accepting it. I cannot decide whether it is best to buy gingham for an apron or to purchase yarn for knitting. I have had no rest by day and no sleep by night. Take it back, and let me regain the peace of mind I had before you gave me all this money."

Of course it's no: a bit like that nowadays. But grandfather passed his thrifty ideas down to his sons, and that is what the women are suffering from now, when they have to get up in assemblies to discuss ways and means of controlling the purse-strings.

### Not His Fault

Sandy McNab had the reputation of being a canny man in a trade. In fact, he was "guy cautious." He once sold a man of little experience a horse which was described as being "without fault."

Next day the buyer came back in high dudgeon. He had found the horse blind of an eye. "You said this horse was faultless!" he roared. "Look at him—look at that eye!"

"Well," said Sandy quietly, "that's no the pair beastie's fault, it's only its misfortune."







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DELICIOUS, JUICY, TREE RIPENED  
PEACHES, and PLUMS for  
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## New groceries

Fresh Groceries in dependable brands and qualities--that's the desire of every housewife--and it's our aim, too. We invite your patronage.

S. A. Hall

## Prize Winners At The Gleichen Fair

(Continued from Page 5)

### GRAINS AND GRASSES

Marquis Wheat, 1st Harry Redden, 2nd Phillip Bolefard.  
Fall wheat, 1st J. B. Johansen, Barley, a.v. 1st Johansen, 2nd S. W. McMillan.  
Oats, a.v. 1st F. Daw, 2nd McPherson.  
Alfalfa, 1st Lee, 2nd McPherson.  
Special collection, wheat, oats, barley and Timothy 1st Johansen.

### EDUCATIONAL

Map, Province of Alberta, 1st Levis Murray, 2nd Ralph Prestwich.  
Pencil Drawing, Jinenna Murray 1st, Willie Murray 2nd.  
Drawing original designs, 1st Ralph Prestwich, 2nd Willie Burr.  
Tile drawing, 1st and 2nd Willie Burr.  
Pen drawing, 1st Ralph Prestwich, 2nd Florence Wishart.  
Needle Work, 1st Rose Service, 2nd Elsie Crockett.  
Composition on Alberta Resources 1st Rose Service.

### HOMES MADE COOKING

Bread, 3 loaves, any flour, 1st Mrs. J. McEwen, 2nd Mrs. Jas. McEwen.  
Graham bread, 2 loaves, 1st Mrs. Addison Wilson.  
Bread, 2 loaves Royal Household sack from Gleichen Trading Co. 1st Mrs. Murray, 2nd Mrs. W. P. Evans.  
Bread, 2 loaves Purdy flour, sack from S. A. Hall, 1st Mrs. J. J. Marshall, 2nd Mrs. D. Wilson.  
Bread, 2 loaves, Borden brand, sack from J. A. Remay, 1st Mrs. I. Sallett, 2nd Mrs. Jas. McEwen.  
Bread, 2 loaves, A. C. Farmer's elevator, sack, 1st Mrs. T. Plant, 2nd Mrs. A. Wilson.  
Dozen Buns, 1st Mrs. Follett, 2nd Mrs. R. Allgood.  
Dozen Current Buns, Mrs. Allgood 1st, Mrs. Evans 2nd.  
Dozen baking powder biscuits, 1st Mrs. F. Naylor, 2nd Mrs. Jas. McEwen.  
Layer cake, 1st Mrs. J. J. Marshall, 2nd Mrs. Allgood.  
Dozen cookies, plain, 1st Mrs. W. Dohle.  
Dozen cookies fruit, Mrs. Allgood.  
Lemon Pie, 1st Mrs. W. P. Evans, 2nd Mrs. Follett.  
Fruit Pie, 1st Mrs. Allgood, 2nd Mrs. Bell Larkin.  
Preserves, 3 varieties, 1st Mrs. A. Wilson, 2nd Mrs. B. B. Cough.  
Jellies, 1st Mrs. Addison Wilson, 2nd Mrs. McPherson.  
Pickles, 1st Mrs. Dohle.  
Eggs Special, 1st Mrs. H. Hamer, 2nd Mrs. J. J. Marshall.

### LADIES WORK

Embroidery, 1st Mrs. E. Ward, 2nd Mrs. May Lapp.  
Mantel, 1st Mrs. J. J. Wood.  
Mounting, 1st Margaret C. Young, 2nd Mrs. J. McFarland.  
Shadow Work, 1st Mrs. May Lapp, 2nd Mrs. B. J. Wood.  
Rifle work, 1st Wood, 2nd Lapp.  
Ribbon work, Mrs. E. Ward, 2nd Wood.  
Appique, 1st Wood.  
Band work, 1st Mrs. E. F. Geary, 2nd Wood.  
Sewing on Venetian, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Outline work, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Embroidery Collars, 1st Wood.  
Punch work, 1st Lapp, 2nd Mrs. H. McKie.  
Hemstitch lace, 1st Mrs. Durston, 2nd Wood.  
Battening lace, 1st Lapp, 2nd Mrs. Durston.  
Inch-cloth lace, 1st Mrs. Buckley, 2nd Mrs. Young.  
Rumple Hosiery, 1st Mrs. W. P. Evans, 2nd Mrs. Mildred Shumaker.  
Crotch in Cotton, 1st Mrs. Young, 2nd Mrs. M. Harrison.  
Crotch in wool, 1st Wood, 2nd Lapp.  
Table Matt, 1st Wood, 2nd Mrs. Durston.  
Fire Clock Tea Cloth, 1st Mrs. Geary, 2nd Wood.  
Centre Piece, 1st Mrs. Robina Brewster, 2nd Wood.  
Embroidered Blouse, 1st Wood, 2nd Lapp.

Table Daily, 1st Lapp, 2nd Mrs. Durston.  
Tray cloth, 1st Wood, 2nd Mrs. J. McFarland.  
Embroidered Hand Bag, 1st and 2nd Mrs. H. Cough.  
Sidelined Scarf, 1st Wood, 2nd Lapp.  
Pillow Sham, 1st Mrs. J. McFarland, 2nd Wood.  
Towel Set, 1st Mrs. McFarland, 2nd Wood.  
Embroidered Bed Pillow, 1st Mrs. H. McKie, 2nd Wood.  
Hand Painting on plush, velvet or silk, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Sole Pillow, any other kind, 1st Lapp, 2nd Mrs. H. Ward.  
Tee Cows, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Cross Stitch, 1st Wood, 2nd Lapp.  
Pin Cushion, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Dresser Work, 1st Lapp, 2nd Lapp.  
Carnation Braid, 1st Wood, 2nd Mrs. J. McEwen.  
Braid and Crochet combination, 1st Wood.  
Hand Stitching, 1st Wood, 2nd Lapp.  
Curtain and Cuff Set, embroidered, 1st Lapp, 2nd Mrs. H. Cough.  
Guest Towel, 1st Lapp, 2nd Mrs. McKie.  
Pillow Slip, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Bed Dressing doll, 1st Marion Walsh, 2nd Marie French.  
Counterpane, 1st Lapp.  
Quilt, cotton patch work, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Sick Quilt, 1st Mrs. J. McEwen.  
Babies Bonnet, Embroidered, 1st Mrs. Mary, 2nd Mrs. Durston.  
Children's Bonnet, 1st Mrs. A. G. U. Hamer, also 2nd.  
Crochet Shawl or cape, 1st Mrs. McKie, 2nd Mrs. Geary, 2nd Mrs. J. McFarland.  
Babies Jacket, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Babies bonnet, 1st Mrs. Durston.  
Ladies fancy blouse, 1st Mrs. Cough, 2nd Lapp.  
Ladies work apron, 1st Wood, 2nd Mrs. Hamer.  
Ladies fancy apron, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Slippers, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Mittens, 1st Wood, 2nd Lapp.  
Palm Hemming, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Darning, 1st Lapp, 2nd Mrs. J. McEwen.  
Knitted wooden socks, 1st Lapp, 2nd Wood.  
Babies Short Coat, Mrs. J. McDonald.  
Girls Summer Dress, 1st Lapp, 2nd Mrs. Dohle.  
Painting in Oil, 1st Edith N. Brown, 2nd Mrs. J. McEwen.  
Sis button holes, 1st Mrs. H. Hamer, 2nd Mrs. J. McEwen.  
Bag Matt, 1st Lapp and Wood.  
Collection of Plastics, Ralph Prestwich.

## SIT TIGHT! DON'T ROCK THE BOAT

Sit tight! Don't rock the boat! That's the watchword today. That's the first duty of everyone at this moment. That's what this country needs to keep it straight and safe and true to its course--absolutely all it needs. Business conditions are sound. We have one of the greatest grain crops in history. It's value has already greatly advanced. We have a sound financial system, backed by the greatest store of gold in the world. Our banks are solid safe. There is nothing the matter with the United States.

Don't rock the boat--that's the central idea! The swell from the great battleship, "Europe," will be felt. But it will be a hurt us. It need not knock over the ship. There's nothing the matter with the boat that we are in. Straight and strong, well-armed, well-looked, well-tubed, with its reliable gun-locks, it will sail safely and prosperously through. Sit tight! Don't rock the boat! Keep it head well up against the sea. Don't let it get in the trough of the wave! If any man realizes that at this moment calm confidence and calm thankfulness are the first duty. They are absolutely justified by the favorable situation in which we find ourselves. They are the certain guarantee of a continuance of those conditions--Chicago Herald.

Several of our local anglers are anxiously awaiting the opening of the shooting season. Guns are being oiled, patios and talked to; Dogs taken to the fields and lakes where they are patiently or otherwise worked with or worked over, and the merits of different makes of guns discussed from bait to front sight. We can almost taste rock duck.

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